

WITH FULL REPORT OF THE WAR BOARD OF INQUIRY.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 13, 1899.

No. 19

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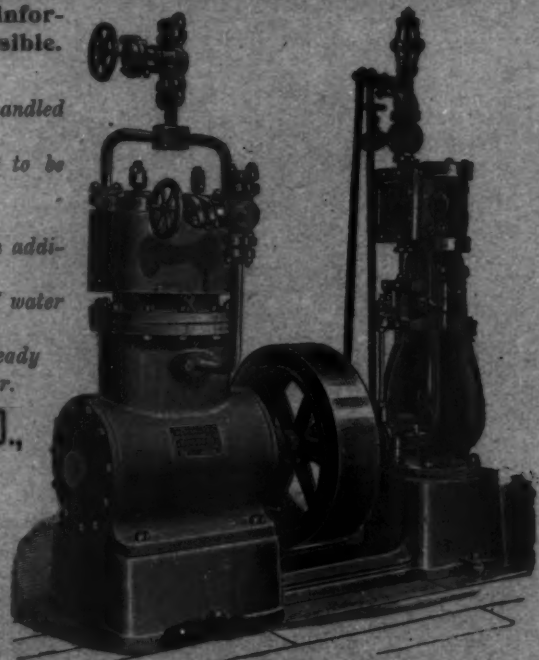
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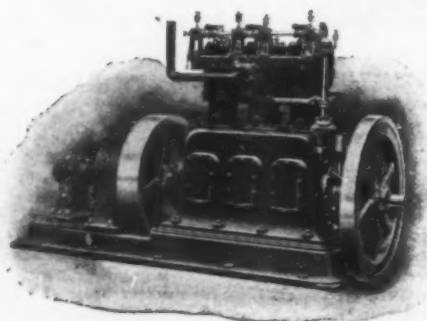
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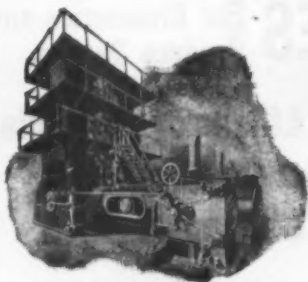
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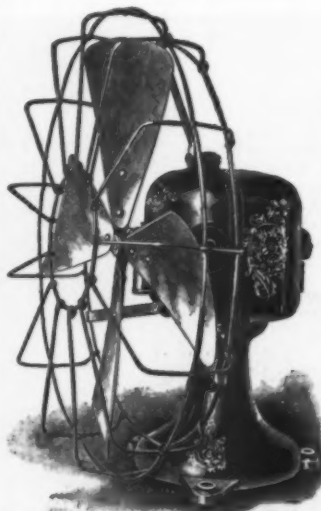
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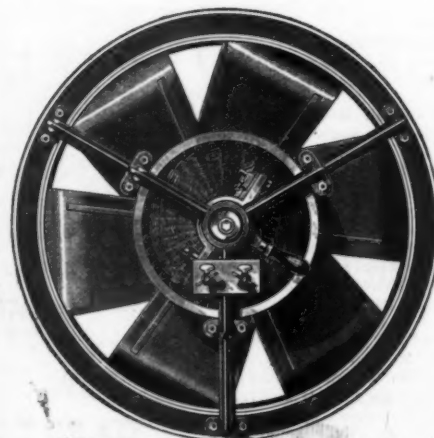


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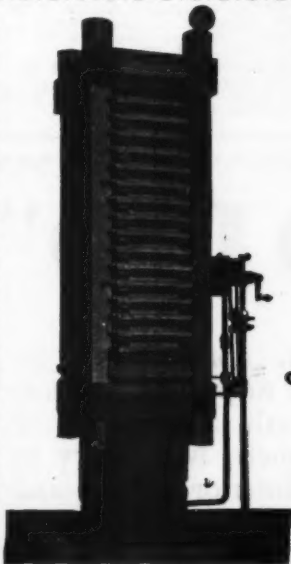
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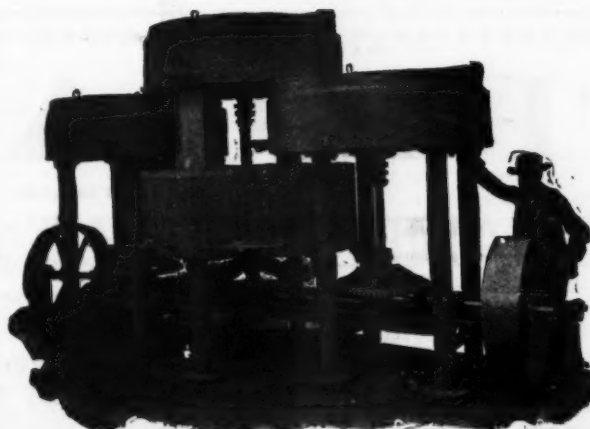
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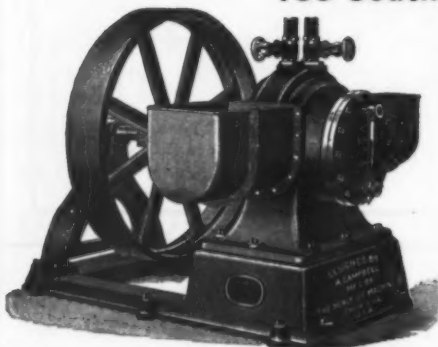
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**THE REPORT OF THE COURT OF
INQUIRY.**

After an investigation of quite extraordi-
 nary impartiality, thoroughness and good
 sense the Court of Inquiry, instituted by
 Special Orders No. 2, dated Feb. 9, 1899, ren-
 dered its verdict, which was promulgated by
 direction of and approved by the President on
 Monday of this week. We regret that the
 limited space of a weekly newspaper prevents
 an immediate verbatim reprint of this most
 interesting document and forces us to limit
 ourselves for this issue to the final conclusions
 of the court. These conclusions ought, in-
 deed, to be final for every well-meaning and
 honest American who is ready to accept the
 truth from convincing proofs, even if it be
 not agreeable to prior biased notions. That
 there are still some reckless editors in the
 field still repeating the old statements now
 totally disproved, some even stupidly priding
 themselves at this misplaced so-called con-
 sistency, is unfortunately true but of very lit-
 tle importance and of much less consequence
 in the face of the overwhelming evidence con-
 tained in the court's report.

The National Provisioner feels especially
 gratified at the findings of the court. Every
 single statement which we made since the
 very first beginning of the nauseating con-
 troversy, appears to be fully borne out by the
 facts. That the meat furnished by the con-
 tractors during the war was the meat of com-
 merce and of the same excellent quality as
 that which conquered both domestic and for-
 eign markets; that its quality at the time of
 delivery to the army was unquestionably
 good; that only its handling and the unavoid-
 able influences of tropical climate frequently,
 and often seriously, impaired its usefulness;
 that the ravaging sicknesses among the sol-
 diers were but very little brought about by
 the use of meat; that no chemicals whatever
 were used in the preparation of either refrig-
 erated or canned beef furnished by the con-
 tractors, and that Gen. Miles' statement
 about "embalmed" refrigerated beef was
 mere nonsense,—all this has been convinc-
 ingly established beyond any doubt. As to the
 alleged millions made by the packers, which
 had so much aroused the sentiments of the
 virtuous editors, it is now officially ascer-
 tained that the total gross amount of pay-
 ments to all meat contractors combined ex-
 ceeded very little the sum of one million dol-
 lars, and that at ordinary market rates,
 which never repaid for the enormous extra
 expenses for refrigerators, etc. If the inno-
 cent editors would only for a moment com-
 pare this total with the sums of from 100 to
 150 million dollars of business done by some
 packinghouses, regularly, every single year,
 they would at least comprehend the foolish-
 ness of their contentions, as to huge profits.

As a matter of fact, the pecuniary interest
 of the great American packing industry in
 the meat contracts during the last war has
 been relatively very small. It was, indeed,
 but a question of the reputation of the trade,
 which induced the packers and The National
 Provisioner to take such a lively interest in

the controversy. How recklessly this reputa-
 tion was jeopardized by the thoughtless fol-
 lowers of Gen. Miles, who permitted them-
 selves to be fooled away from the true issues
 of "Algerism" into the absurd controversy on
 "beef," is best shown in the reports from
 Germany, about the meat inspection. Fortu-
 nately the very exaggeration of American
 newspapers furnishes the best antidote. In
 the beginning, any foreigner reading our "great"
 dailies, must have come to the conclusion
 that we are a nation of thieves and murder-
 ers; it does not take long, however, to find
 that the nation is alright, but that the news-
 papers habitually exaggerate. The American
 nation grows in the admiration of the world
 notwithstanding all endeavors of our dailies
 to show her in the worst possible, if only sen-
 sational, light, and as with the nation, so will
 the great American packing industry continue
 to progress in the estimation of the world.

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE TO EUROPE.

It can not be that Great Britain is a fool
 because she admits American meats and the
 meats of all other countries into her borders.
 The inference that she is one might be drawn
 from this fact; all of the great, and most of
 the smaller continental powers, hamper or
 prohibit the entry of our meats and meat
 products through their ports. The fact that
 Great Britain takes 57 per cent. of her im-
 ported meats from the United States, and the
 further fact that the Briton is, in spite of the
 crowded condition of his country, a very
 healthy and hardy individual as compared
 with his European contemporary, is pretty
 practical evidence that his food is not killing
 him, and also that John Bull legislates on a
 higher plane than that which starves a whole
 people for the sake of a landed proprietary
 under pretense of providing a healthier meat
 diet for the masses.

The flocks and herds of Great Britain are,
 in proportion to population, as large as those
 of at least Germany, Denmark, Italy, and,
 possibly, France. The subjects of Victoria
 are better fed. While the poorer classes of
 Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, and
 others of our meat enemies are forced to the
 straits of paying beef prices for horse flesh
 and dogs, leaving that of other food animals
 to the wealthier classes at very high prices,
 the Anglo-Saxon eats the domestic animal
 which his Creator designated for his food.
 To such straits have the peasantry of Ger-
 many been reduced by the government's re-
 strictions against foreign meats, that dogs
 have lately become a national diet with the
 poorer people. To such an extent is this the
 case that in the meat inspection bill now be-
 fore it, the Reichstag recognizes this household
 animal as one of the country's sources of food.
 In the bill is a clause requiring that dogs
 which are to be slaughtered for human food
 must be submitted to the proper officer for
 both an ante-mortem and a post-mortem ex-
 amination. Saxony is notable for its dog meat
 diet.

The shortage of meat food in these conti-
 nental countries is further evidenced by the
 fact that very little of it goes abroad. The

herds have not increased with the increase of the population. The horse was first drawn upon to supplement this deficiency. Then came the canine. The cat has been drawn upon from time to time.

Great Britain is Europe's nearest and most open market. Every nation's product meets that of every other one in open competition there. But by whom is Britain fed? After using up her native supply, she takes of imported meat and meat products 57 per cent. from the United States, 12½ per cent. from her own great colonies of Australasia, 7½ per cent. from Argentina, and only 15 per cent. of the whole from the balance of the world. In 1897 no beef cattle were sent into Great Britain from the continent. The United States sent in 147,021; Argentine Republic, 430,075; and Canada, 420,070; total, 619,166 hundred weight of sheep and lambs, while all other countries sent over to the British isles only 44,583 cwt. Germany only exported 1270 cwt. of mutton to England, and all other countries (excluding Australasia, Argentina and Holland) only 6881 cwt. out of a total importation of 3,314,003 cwt. into that country in 1898. All countries combined, excepting the United States (2,301,956 cwt.) and Australasia (624,407 cwt.), exported to the United Kingdom only 173,858 cwt. of the total of 3,100,221 cwt. of fresh beef sent in there that year.

Meat products show practically the same facts and go to show that Europe is eating herself out of house and home and must be fed from an exterior source.

The fact that inhabitants of the continent are no healthier than our own people or those of our best customer is apparent evidence that a change of diet might help those who are hungered on a protected diet. This continental market is one which we should enter. There is a diplomacy which might pave the way. When the Teuton, and the rest, have exhausted the kennel as well as the stable and pasture, there will be need for our products to enter. The field is worth the extra effort now. The "silken tie" and the kinship of blood is all right as to England. The German-American is also kindred to many millions. Let us swap tariff clauses a bit with the Fatherland.

The meat extract trade has been injured by English and European adulterations of this article. This is regrettable as it discredits those excellent articles which go there from the United States and Australia. Our cousins across the Atlantic are setting us a very unwholesome example with which to kill a first-class merchantable product. This sort of trade stuff will have a re-actionary effect upon both the genuine and the spurious commodity.

Owing to the light shipments of foreign meats afloat to Europe, and the low stocks at present on hand the refrigerated and frozen meat trade may expect an improvement which should last for some time. This condition is hopeful.

THE TENDENCY OF WOOL.

The wool situation is the most interesting of the industrial puzzles now before the commercial mind. From the stockgrower's and the American manufacturer's standpoint it is further mystified and complicated by the uncertainty in the tariff phase of the political situation. Hewn down to the simple basis of supply and demand, the wool situation is favorable to American wool and, hence, to the sellers of green pelts and wool grown in this country. Australia alone, a few years ago, possessed a flock of 120,000,000 sheep. That island continent has been for the last five years afflicted with a devastating drouth which has killed by thirst in one colony of the five on that continent over 27,000,000 sheep. The wool clip has therefore been considerably lessened. That country, and Argentina, are the largest producers of wool, and a severe blow to that industry in either of these countries must largely affect the markets in which their products compete with those of any other country.

The Australian flocks have not only been decimated, but, as we forecasted some time ago, the emaciated condition of the weak and poorly fed sheep still left would seriously affect that country's frozen meat export trade and injure, if not virtually destroy, the market value of the hitherto fine grade of wool for which the antipodes have been noted.

In their annual review of the Australian pastoral industry, Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort & Co., the largest wool warehousemen and brokers in that country, this significant observation is made:

"Flocks that had been raised to a high standard of excellence, after years of arduous care and labor were still further decimated * * * added to which the wool actually marketed has, in most instances, lost its true character and style, which will probably take years of careful breeding to regain."

The drastic effect of the prolonged siege of drouth in thus destroying that distinctively fine fibre which distinguished the clip of the Southern Hemisphere and gave to it its prestige in the market has been a sad blow to Australia. It has left the manufacturer of fine woolen stuffs in a quandary.

The surplus bought in this country two years ago is now pretty nearly exhausted and the wool industry must soon find these same buyers forced into the market. The exhausted supply at home, the continued scarcity of the antipodean supply, and a failure to make up the deficiency by any other country, added to the higher price of the finer grades of wool should decidedly influence the market and give it a general upward tendency. The higher price for Australian wools has enabled the price to balance the loss in quality in that country. American buyers, under these conditions of higher price for lower grade, will naturally turn to the coarse commercial wools of the United States. The low value of these latter wools will suggest to buyers the hint to devise means for working them up in lieu of merinos. If the American wool interests can take advantage of this unique situation and prevent its being manipulated against them they will profit by the present shortage in finer wools.

On the whole, the wool situation, from our home standpoint, is encouraging, with merino flocks in an enviably strong position. A shrewd foreign broker thus puts it: "The outlook for merino wool is particularly bright—for those who have it." Coarse wools, which seemed for a time to have settled on a permanently lower level, can not long remain there after the American buyers of merinos are forced by the shortage in that clip to seek, for a time at least, a substitute for them.

DR. STILES' VIEWS OF THE MEAT SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, detailed as scientific attache to the United States embassy at Berlin, at Washington recently in consultation with Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, in regard to German meat legislation, says: "The first reading of the meat inspection bill took place just before I left Berlin, and as the press reports have already stated, the discussion was interesting to say the least. At the same time you must recall that the first discussion represents practically the maximum demands which the various parties put forth. I believe, however, that the bill will finally be adopted, although some portions of it may be changed to some extent. It would hardly do for me to say what I think these changes will be. Both the German embassy in Washington and the American embassy in Berlin are using their utmost efforts to do away with all possible chance of friction, and personally I see no unsurmountable difficulties in the present situation. The spirit of friendliness, caution and fairness so evident in both Governments, and the desire to settle the matter in a manner which will be just to both parties, can be looked upon almost as a guarantee that a settlement will be reached which will be advantageous to both countries. The arguments of the American Government are based upon sound principles in public hygiene. We have no disposition to be unreasonable and we fully appreciate the difficult problem the German Government is now trying to solve, namely, a sanitary control of all meats used by a public accustomed to eating raw or rare meats. This custom in the northern part of the empire gives the question an entirely different phase in Germany from what the same problem would present in France, England or America. It is only by keeping in mind this folks-custom of eating raw meat that we can understand Germany's position and her difficult problem. On the other hand, the German experts now fully appreciate the fact that the bill adopted in Germany will practically be the basis for all future legislation on this subject in other countries of Europe, hence they will understand the necessity of drawing as sharp a distinction as possible between provisions of the law itself, which must naturally be general principles based upon well established hygienic laws, applicable in nearly all countries, and regulations looking to the application of those principles to meet the special conditions at hand in Germany alone. While I feel that both the German experts and the German Government fully appreciate our contention on this point, it is quite evident that at least a part of the German public does not fully understand it."

—According to the Reading (Pa.) "Eagle" the Board of Public Works of that city has imposed a fine of \$10 on the Keystone Cold Storage Company for opening up the street and laying an underground pipe to connect its plant with the Reading brewery, without the consent of the Council.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A BEARISH LOOK TO AFFAIRS—GENERAL LIQUIDATIONS—OUTSIDERS AND IN INSTANCES PACKERS SELLING—TOO MUCH LARD AT LEAST IN SIGHT FOR THE CONDITIONS OF TRADING—FEWER HOGS ARRIVING THAN LAST YEAR, BUT THE EXPORT MOVEMENTS THEN GREATER.

There are a variety of influences to the market, none of which offer much encouragement for improved conditions. Indeed there is more bearish talk this week than at any time latterly. The statistical position of lard seems to be the keynote for any ideas that are expressed over possible further weakness, or at least in the improbability of the market doing permanently better, and particularly on the dull conditions of trading. It is true that the make of lard is less than at this time last year, as the receipts of hogs, however good their quality, are decidedly under the numbers then received, but the report movements are less satisfactory than then, and the general conditions of the home trade somewhat depressing. Besides it is a period of the year when much invigoration to either the home or export demands can hardly be expected. Perhaps the only significant feature against possible material further weakness is in the development of more general bearish talk; our experience in reporting the market has been that usually with the trade pretty uniformly expressing sentiments one way, the opposite course of affairs usually comes along. It would seem that the prices of hogs had ought to come down to justify a further decline for the products. On the contrary there is not a relative easier change in the prices of the swine with the products at any time, on weakness for the latter, and their values are more than usual out of proportion to those of the products. Yet the packers are active competitors for the hogs, the receipts of which as before remarked are not near as large as at this time last year, while they are decidedly under general expectations. The packers on any declining tendency of the products have secured most of the offerings of the outsiders, and some of the packers continue pressing just enough of the stuff to keep things easy, while others are taking in whatever comes out at the decline without showing much of an effort for lower figures. There has been more stuff held by the outsiders than appeared probable, and their holdings of July, which had been most material, have been more extensively shaken out. Indeed, liquidation has been a remarkably depressing feature. However, unquestionably the July delivery is clung to still materially by the outsiders, and the packers may get most of this before they exert themselves for changed conditions. While the products are cheap compared with the cost of hogs it is hard to see why there should be quite so

much desire to take in the supplies of swine at the current figures unless the packers believe in better figures later on in the season, and especially in connection with their willingness to absorb the outside offerings of the products, yet the fact remains that the conditions of actual demands, and their probabilities through this month, are not stimulating, and that they form an important influence to the current weakness. Better support is given pork and ribs than lard, at least the declines latterly have been most important on the latter, and the feeling is that the position of lard may drag further upon pork and ribs, although statistically meats generally would be considered encouraging. But the July option all around the outside as a rule has desired through the week to liquidate. There is evidently a very good home distribution of meats, and proportionately to the receipts of hogs last year, the supply of meats is kept down to easily controllable amounts, notwithstanding the exports of the product are less than then. It is a market, however, where the packers would have any advantage if the desire was to keep prices of hogs down, as the outsider is timid by reason of the hard knocks he has received over investments on the long side in the general depressed tendency of affairs for some time, and holds, more to get even on his losses than to take an aggressive position. Yet at the same time very little success attends any efforts for cheaper swine, while it is undeniable that hogs have got to go lower or the products higher at some near future time. It is the consideration of the marked disproportionate prices of the hogs and the products, and the poor results in getting the former down in price that leads to some little nervousness at times on the part of the shorts, and which interest had enlarged a good deal latterly, but which has more recently done a good deal of covering on any variations in prices that show small profits to them. New desire for investments runs in a very slack way on the part of the outsiders, who, if they can keep their old deals well protected seem contented, while having hopes of getting out on their holdings of July, without, at least, suffering losses, but clinging with most confidence to their September deals to which month they had switched many of their contracts. The export demands have been quieted a little by the recent easier tendency of prices, and from sources where a few days previously there had been a growing disposition to take hold. But these export demands have been chiefly for meats and have hardly shown an enlarged interest over lard in any direction. The call for meats at the West from the South and Southwest have been very satisfactory and the general distributions there on home account have been well up to their volume for this time of year, while the lard trade from all accounts seems to have been less than then.

The New York market has had a moderately active trading in continent lard, and a slack movement in lard for the English markets, with compound lard slow, while England and the continent have taken a few lots of bellies at easy prices. The home trade here has been livelier for shoulders and hams at firm prices, but slow in bellies at about the prices of the previous week.

Export sales here this week: 500 tcs. western lard, 475 tcs. city do., 175 boxes bellies, 100 tcs. do, and 100 boxes eastern backs.

Beef moves out slowly to exporters, who have taken 400 tcs. city extra India mess at \$13.50. Barreled grades are wanted moderately at steady prices; mess at \$8.50@9.00; packed at \$9.00@10.00; family at \$10.50@11.00.

Beef hams are fairly active and firm at \$19.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,479 bbls. pork, 9,316,456 lbs. lard, and 17,848,651 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,977 bbls. pork, 13,660,065 lbs. lard, and 24,247,220 lbs. meats.

On Saturday, 16th, a very dull speculation in the products, but with small receipts of hogs the turn of prices was better, and the close showed a gain for the day of 5@7c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5 and 7 points for ribs. Hog receipts, west, 37,000; last year, 53,000. In New York, western steam lard at \$5.35; city do, at \$4.95. Refined lard at \$5.50 for continent, 6c for S. A., \$7.10 for do. kegs. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.50@9.00; 100 bbls. city family do, at \$10.25@10.50; short clear, at \$10.00@10.75. Hogs at 5¼@5½c. The city cut meats sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies, at 5c for 14 lbs. average, and 5@5½c for 12 lbs. and 10 lbs. average.

On Monday, hog receipts, west, 54,000; last year, 78,000. The products opened higher on the moderate receipts of hogs and their advanced prices; there was good buying, supposed for John Cudahy, and the selling chiefly by English packers; afterwards there was dullness and reactions, but buying by outsiders on weak spots. The close showed declines for the day of 5c for pork, 7 points for lard, and 2 and 5 points for ribs. In New York western steam lard at \$5.30; city do, at \$4.95 for 175 tcs. Refined lard at \$5.50 for continent, 6c for S. A., \$7.10 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4¼@4½c. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.50@9.00; 125 bbls. city family do, at \$10.25@10.50; short clear at \$10.00@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 10 lbs. average, at 5½c; 5,000 lbs. do, 12 lbs. average, at 5@5½c; 3,000 lbs. do, 14 lbs. average, at 5c; 2,000 pickled hams, at 7¼@8c; 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½c. Hogs, at 5¼@5½c.

On Tuesday hog receipts, west, 65,000; last year, 87,000. The products opened easy with a dull condition of business; there was afterwards a good deal of selling by commission houses, through which prices were declining, while the close of the market shows losses for the day of 10c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 5 and 7 points for ribs. In New York, western steam lard at \$5.30; city do, at \$4.90. Refined lard at \$5.45 for continent; \$5.80 for S. A.; \$6.90 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4¼@4½c; of pork sales of 150 bbls. mess, at \$8.50@9.00; family mess, at \$10.50; short clear, at \$10.00@12.00. In city cut meats, sales of 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies, at 5½c for 10 lbs. average; 5@5½c for 12 lbs. average, and 5c for 14 lbs. average; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½c; 2,500 pickled hams at 7¼@8c; hogs, at 5¼@5½c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts, west, 81,000; last year, 99,000. The products continued weak, and closed at declines for the day, 10c for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs, with a good deal of liquidation of long stuff, while there was early liberal buying by the shorts. In New York, western steam lard, at \$5.22½; city do, at \$4.85; refined lard, at \$5.45 for continent; \$5.80 for S. A.; \$6.90 for do. kegs. Compound lard, at 4¼@4½c. Of pork sales of 100 bbls. mess, at \$8.50@8.75; 75 bbls. city family, at \$10.50@11.00; short clear, at \$10.00@12.00. In city cut meats, sales of 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, at 5@5½c for 12 and 10 lbs. average; 1,000 pickled shoulders, at 4¼@4½c; 3,000 pickled hams, at 7¼@8c; hogs, at 5¼@5½c.

On Thursday, hog receipts west, 68,000; last year, 79,000. The products opened stronger and advanced 5 points, but became weak on renewed liquidation and closed at declines for the day of 10@12c for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs. The New York market was dull, with western steam lard at \$5.22½; city ditto, at \$4.85; compound lard at 4½@4¾c. No other changes in prices for the remainder of the list.

On Friday hog receipts, west, 68,000; last year, 74,000. The products were early 5 points up, but reacted to the extent of the advance, closing, however, 2 and 5 points above Thursday's latest. In New York, western steam lard, \$5.22½; city do, \$4.85. No other changes in prices.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market is very quiet; choice oleo oil in the Rotterdam market this week 46 and 45 for the best grades, but little doing.

Neutral lard is weak, in sympathy with the entire provision list, prices for which out West are falling rapidly.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 12.—Closing.—Beef, dull; extra India mess 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Dull; prime mess Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., dull, 31s; short rib, 18 to 20 lbs., dull, 30s; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs, dull, 28s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., dull, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., easy, 27s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., dull, 22s 6d. Lard Dull; American refined in 28-lb. pails, 26s 3d; prime Western in tierces, 26s. Cheese—Finest American white firm, 51s; finest American colored steady, 50s; ordinary new 49s. Butter—Finest United States nominal; good 65s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 22s; Australian in London firm, 24s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined May-August, steady, 15s 3d.

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MEAT CANNING.

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NO. XII.

Mock Turtle Eggs.

Mock turtle eggs, as mentioned in our last issue, are made to put in the cans of mock turtle soup. They are made in the following manner:

Take 36 lbs. stale loaves of bread and soak them in cold water. Baker's bread is best to use for this purpose. When thoroughly soaked remove it from the water and squeeze out the excess of water. Then take 20 lbs. bacon shoulder. Next prepare 10 lbs. kidney suet with the outside skin removed, and chop moderately fine. To the above mixture of suet and shoulder add 2 dozen eggs, 5 oz. white pepper, 2 oz. sweet marjoram, 2 oz. basil, 2 oz. thyme, 1 lb. chopped onions, 1 lb. parsley, 3 lbs. salt, 2 oz. cayenne pepper, 10 lbs. flour and 1 gallon lukewarm water.

Mix all the ingredients thoroughly and put through the sausage machine until very fine. Then add to the mass sufficient flour to make it knead well, and to be of the consistency of dough. Now roll into strips and make into rather small balls and fry them in marrow fat to a nice brown color. In one-pound cans put 4 balls and in the two-pound cans, 8 balls. These present a nice appearance and give a tasty appearance to the soup.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending May 6, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending May 6, 1899.	Same Week. 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to May 6, '99
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom..	1,522	1,862	54,623
Continent ..	403	1,015	32,228
S. & Cen. Am.	1,173	219	11,830
W. Indies...	1,049	1,460	57,836
Br. No. Am.	120	419	9,225
Other countries	212	2	1,764
Total	4,479	4,977	167,506

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom..	13,587,528	21,132,465	387,280,778
Continent ..	4,034,498	3,023,280	93,291,439
S. & Cen. Am.	33,150	68,825	3,007,502
W. Indies...	170,650	...	6,834,698
Br. No. Am.	800	21,600	236,775
Other countries	22,025	1,050	451,450
Total	17,848,651	24,247,220	491,102,642

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom..	4,625,401	8,201,723	160,597,571
Continent ..	3,814,190	5,046,380	203,259,563
S. & Cen. Am.	232,037	264,780	11,296,987
W. Indies...	494,393	77,980	14,601,343
Br. No. Am.	53,035	18,300	161,319
Other countries	77,400	6,900	1,303,020
Total	9,316,456	13,660,063	391,190,803

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending May 6, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York ...	3,193	6,680,075	5,108,960
Boston	885	7,601,425	2,589,006
Portland, Me.	...	699,825	16,000
Phila., Pa....	250	2,335,768	366,716
Balto., Md....	143	376,008	769,087
Norfolk, Va..	...	...	...
Newport News	...	...	...
New Orleans..	8	18,750	257,947
Montreal ....	...	46,800	172,887
Galveston ...	...	...	8,763
Total	4,479	17,848,651	9,316,456

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to May 6, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to May 7, '98	Increase.
Pork, lb.....	33,501,200	29,643,800	3,857,400
Hams, bcn, lb	491,102,642	517,594,587	...
Lard, lb.....	391,190,803	377,007,366	14,183,437
Decrease hams and bacon, 26,491,945.			

* It is reported that Governor Roosevelt, of New York, will sign the Barren Island bill.

George B. Matthews, of Lahaska, Pa., has added improvements to his bone and fertilizer factory to the value of about \$3000. There is now facility to produce eight to ten tons of fertilizer a day. The plant includes a hide cellar, a dryer, grinding room, and slaughter-house.



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Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?
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PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 624,461. COW-TAIL HOLDER. Fred A. Crocker, Lincoln, Me. Filed Jan. 5, 1899.
624,465. LID RETAINER FOR ICE BOXES. Edwin L. Evans, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Oct. 3, 1898.
624,527. APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING WATER. Marius Otto, Paris, France. Filed Aug. 19, 1898.
624,560. PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REGULATOR FOR FEED-LINES OF REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. John E. Starr, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Dec. 13, 1895.
624,576. FILTER. Jacob F. Theurer, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Jan. 24, 1899.
624,580. WATER FILTER. William G. Tousey, Somerville, Mass. Filed Jan. 29, 1898.
624,596. CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR. Nathan G. Williams, Bellows Falls, Vt. Filed June 15, 1897.
624,598. EGG OR FRUIT CASE. William Wilson, London, Canada. Filed Nov. 15, 1897.
624,608. DIGESTER. Fred W. Ayer, Bangor, Me., assignor to the Eastern Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed Jan. 9, 1899.
624,661. SCOOP AND FORK. Robert R. Lay, Rochester, N. Y. Filed Feb. 14, 1899.
624,781. MACHINE FOR TARRING NOSES OF ANIMALS. Richard W. Barnes, Danville, Ohio. Filed Feb. 15, 1899.
624,736. MACHINE FOR CLIPPING HORSES, SHEARING SHEEP, ETC. William W. Barton and Arthur T. Barton, London, England. Filed Nov. 22, 1898.
624,774. CRUSHING OR GRINDING MILL. Robert Ellin, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed March 3, 1898.
624,795. CATTLE STALL. James M. Hammond, Lansing, Mich. Filed March 28, 1898.
624,809. SOAP AND SOAP HOLDER. Charles W. Howe, Waltham, Mass. Filed Nov. 2, 1896.
624,810. HOISTING APPARATUS. Chas. W. Hunt, New York, N. Y. Filed June 1, 1898.
624,835. MOULDING PRESS. Louis Malchow and Jesse Marble, Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 12, 1899.
624,839. WRAPPER FOR HAMS. William

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E. T. Merrill and Adam Lepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignors, by direct and mesne assignments to said Lepper and Frederick William Starke, same place. Filed Oct. 19, 1898.

624,879. CAN-CRIMPING MACHINE. Charles W. Sleeper, Lancaster, N. H.; assignor to the Sleeper Machine Company, Boston, Mass. Filed Jan. 26, 1899.

624,888. VENTILATOR. Herman K. C. De Anguera, Wakefield, Mass.; assignor to Edward De Anguera, same place. Filed May 25, 1897.

624,891. COMPOUND FOR REMOVING TAIN OF ONIONS OR WEEDS FROM BUTTER. Stephen S. Bately, Mitchell, S. D.; assignor to Lilly Bately, same place. Filed Nov. 6, 1898.

Designs.

30,724. FACE-PLATE FOR SCALES. George B. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; assignor to the National Computing Scale Company, same place. Filed June 16, 1898.

30,741. CREAM SEPARATOR. Simon Reinsberg, Quincy, Ill. Filed April 12, 1899.

Trade-Marks.

32,832. VEGETABLE BUTTER. Loders and Nucoline, Limited, Long, England. Filed March 9, 1899. Essential feature—the word "Nucoa."

32,833. BUTTER. W. S. Quinby Company, Boston, Mass. Filed Nov. 29, 1898. Essential feature—the representation of a double triangle.

32,837. ALBUMEN MANUFACTURED FROM MEAT OR ALBUMEN-HOLDING SUBSTANCES. Eiweiss-u Fleisch Extract Cie, Altona-Hamburg, Germany. Filed Feb. 8, 1899.

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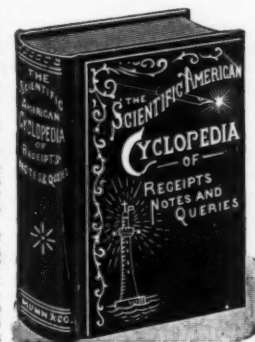
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Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE—The volume of cattle being marketed has dropped back to something near normal during the past week, the total running about 5000 less than for the previous week. As has been the case for some weeks the percentage of beef steers has been quite large but a very good demand has prevailed, eastern operations have been almost up to the last week volume and with the decreased receipts local killers have not been able to force prices off much as compared with prices current a week ago, although showing a bearish disposition.

On the opening day of the week all kinds of dressed beef shipping and export cattle sold actively and strong to around 10 cents higher than closing quotations of the previous week, sales ranging largely at \$4.60 to \$5.20, with light and handy weight, if fat, having preference but good to choice sharing in the advance. Tuesday's market was inconsequential as to beef cattle and on Wednesday, when the run was of liberal proportion the market was set back to just about the extent of Monday's advance, the trade pulse ruling rather dull.

The market condition is absolutely without suggestion of severe change, demand seems to be very good from all sources and supplies are, to all appearances, little short of normal unless it is in the very choicest qualities that go to fill the demand for fancy beef, a demand that is of a limited character at best and rarely brisk at this season of the year. It is well to note that an occasional extra choice lot of steers arrives and always finds ready sale at a strong premium, top this week being \$5.50, barely a half dozen loads, however, selling better than \$5.25.

There is a continued fair demand for choice light young cattle to go back to the country and prices for such hold to a firm basis with supplies being cleaned up closely every day at prices ranging between \$4.50@5.00, but call for common and fair stockers is slack and there is a tendency to accumulate stale stock with prices held between \$3.80@4.40. Choice stock heifers sell at \$3.75@4.30, but others are slow to sell.

The limited percentage of the stock coming forward is still notable and strongly suggests that farmers are holding back their herds. The market for this class of stock holds up remarkably well, prices being relatively higher than for steers. For the week there is no change to note in prices for fair to choice

killers but a lower tendency is shown for canners. It is not unlikely, however, that a lower level of prices will be made in the near future when stock begins to show effect of grass feeding. Choice fat cows and heifers now sell largely at \$3.50 to \$4.25, fancy heifers high as \$4.85. Calf supply is quite liberal, but demand has been divided between killers and the country and stock calves have sold as high at \$6.75@7.00, while veals have sold at \$5.75 to \$6.50.

HOGS—Supplies of hogs have fallen off sharply compared with the previous week. The market opened out active and strong 5 cents higher on Monday and a good clearance was made at the advance, but the local trade evidently had a fair stock of meat in coolers from the liberal run of the previous week and refused to support the Monday advance. Hence a reaction to lower prices beginning with Tuesday which amounted to about 10 cents up to the close of trade Wednesday on which day \$3.80 to \$3.87½ bought bulk of the hogs against \$3.87½ to \$3.95 on Monday.

Reports from the country indicate a plentiful supply of hogs, good crop of pigs and little cholera. Dealers here, many of them, look for bigger volume of receipts in June than is coming for May and the general outlook is not considered as favorable to higher prices. Trade has healthy tone, however, so long as receipts do not run above a basis of around 130,000 per week, about what can be used in the fresh meat and shipping trade without much reference to the provision trade which fails to rally. Conservative advices to the country are to operate with about present prices in view for the near future.

Hogs are of very good quality but not many prime fat-backs hence a small premium for these; light hams scarce and selling close to the butcher shapes. Common and coarse hogs culled out closely and sell at severe discount.

SHEEP—Demand for sheep and lambs continues strong and the supply of about same volume as last week has been taken off readily at strong prices for sheep, while the yearling lambs have made a little gain. Aside from the Colorado lambs about everything coming is shorn; top sheep have sold at \$5.25, and bulk of fair to good muttons and exports, \$4.75@4.95; fancy clipped lambs have sold at \$5.60 and bulk at \$5.00@5.50; top Colorado in the fleece \$6.25, bulk \$6.00@6.15. Spring lambs are lower at 6 to 8 cents.

Completed receipts for the week will be close to 45,000 cattle, 125,000 hogs and 70,000 sheep.

During the last week 5,184 cars of live stock arrived here and 1,587 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,015 cars, and for the same week last year 5,371 cars.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.50
July.....	8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.70
September.....	8.87½	...	...	8.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.15	5.10
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.15	5.17½
September.....	5.27½	5.30	5.22½	5.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.62½
July.....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75
September.....	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.87½

MONDAY, MAY 8.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.72½	8.77½	8.60	8.45
July.....	8.72½	8.77½	8.60	8.60
September.....	8.90	8.92½	8.72½	8.75
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.10	5.10	5.02½	5.02½
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.10	5.10
September.....	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.72½	4.77½	4.70	4.60
July.....	4.72½	4.77½	4.70	4.70
September.....	4.85	4.90	4.82½	4.85

TUESDAY, MAY 9.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.55	8.60	8.47½	8.75
July.....	8.55	8.60	8.47½	8.50
September.....	8.70	8.75	8.62½	8.65
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	4.97½	4.97½	4.92½	4.92½
July.....	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.02½
September.....	5.22½	5.22½	5.12½	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.55
July.....	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
September.....	4.82½	4.82½	4.77½	4.77½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.47½	8.50	8.35	8.25
July.....	8.47½	8.50	8.35	8.40
September.....	8.65	8.65	8.52½	8.55
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90
July.....	5.00	5.02½	4.95	4.97½
September.....	5.12½	5.15	5.07½	5.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.52½
July.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.62½
September.....	4.77½	4.77½	4.72½	4.75

THURSDAY, MAY 11.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.40	8.45	8.25	8.12½
July.....	8.40	8.45	8.25	8.27½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	4.97½	5.00	4.95	4.87½
July.....	4.97½	5.00	4.95	4.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.50
July.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60

FRIDAY, MAY 12.				
PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)				
May.....	8.27½	8.37½	8.25	8.15
July.....	8.27½	8.37½	8.25	8.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.92½
July.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.55
July.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.65

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 51,138; hogs, 145,036; sheep, 68,621, against 43,426 cattle, 158,175 hogs, 74,261 sheep the previous week; 50,236 cattle, 176,104 hogs, 66,922 sheep the corresponding week of 1898 and 39,985 cattle, 149,393 hogs, 73,490 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 17,921;

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hogs, 37,191; sheep, 9,415, against 15,874 cattle, 37,304 hogs, 2,181 sheep the previous week; 17,841 cattle, 24,976 hogs, 6,452 sheep the corresponding week of 1898, and 13,925 cattle, 29,702 hogs, 14,447 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago last week was 45,000 smaller than a year ago and 67,000 smaller than two years ago, or a total of 112,200. Armour packed 21,700; Anglo-American, 11,100; Boyd & Lunham, 8,000; Chicago, 6,100; Continental, 9,100; Hammond, 4,300; International, 12,000; Lipton, 6,100; Morris, 7,800; Swift, 20,000; Viles & Robbins, 8,500, and city butchers, 7,300.

The hogs received last week averaged 231 lbs., against 230 lbs. a month ago, 223 lbs. a year ago, and 235 lbs. two years ago.

Chicago Provision Market.

The reports of what would seem to be the success of the anti-American party in Germany in for a time at least side-tracking the meat inspection bill have had a decidedly bearish effect on the provision market. General disturber Nelson A. Miles should note this effect of his slanderous attack on one of the great industries of the country. Last week was noted for its severe liquidation, which pretty well disposed of the weak professional holder. There is no reason to expect any provision advance yet a while. Unless this season proves an exception a heavy run of hogs is to be expected for the next five or six weeks. It is not yet the season for large consumption. The packer, even if a believer in product, will not be disposed to

advance prices with the May-June run of hogs ahead, and with the season of big distribution several weeks off. The provision professional trader argues about as the packer does, and even if bullish is not inclined to hurry in his campaigning. Stocks just now are unusually large. There is the prospect of a quiet provision market well into June, with probably some loss meanwhile of carrying charges.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Swift and Company have given \$1000 to the Chicago Firemen's Pension Fund as a tribute to the manner in which their recent fire was handled. In addition the firm has given \$1000 worth of stock in the company to the widow of the fireman who was killed at the fire. The expenses of Lieut. McDonough and Pipeman Gaule, who were injured by falling walls, were also generously paid.

The retirement of Baldwin, Gurney & Co., one of the leading ground-floor firms of the Board of Trade is a decided surprise. This firm has been in existence about three years, and has almost invariably been on the winning side. The reason given for retiring is that they have made enough money. Most of it has been made in handling the business of the American Steel and Wire Company and the Federal Steel Company. The prestige of the firm is very high. It is expected that Arthur Lesk and some of the other young men of the firm will make up a concern to carry on the business, of which provisions has been a large part. Both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Gurney are said to desire a consummation of this plan.

Nelson Morris on California Conditions.

Mr. Nelson Morris, who, with Mrs. Morris, has been sojourning in Southern California for the past two months, on his recent return to the Union Stockyards, Chicago, was warmly greeted. Mr. Morris said he had not been in better health in many years, and thinks the vicinity of Santa Barbara is an ideal place for a winter home.

In speaking of the live stock situation along the Pacific slope, Mr. Morris said that stock of all kinds are at present in very light supply, and scarcely equal to the needs of local consumption. He fortified this statement by saying that during the past month a good many cattle have been shipped from the East to supply California markets. This is the first time that such a thing has been done. Mr. Morris explains this new departure on the ground that a very severe drouth has prevailed in California for the past two years, and both feed and water became so limited that stock raisers were obliged to dispose of their holdings last year. Recent rains have put the ranges in good shape, but it will be two years or more before the decimated supply of cattle can be effectually replenished. Hogs, too, have been scarce and several shipments have been made during the past year

from Texas to Los Angeles. At the present time dressed hogs are being sent to San Francisco from St. Joseph, Mo.

In Nevada, Utah and Idaho cattle are very backward, due to the unusually severe winter and the shortage in feed which, in that part of the country, is mostly barley and alfalfa. A large number of cattle have been shipped from Utah to San Francisco, to be slaughtered for shipment to Manila. Most of the dressed beef forwarded to the Philippines from the Pacific coast points have been handled by the Western Beef Company at San Francisco, and the cattle handled by this concern were fed chiefly on beets.

E. R. Kimball, Kansas City manager of the Creamery Package Company, who is now recovering from a serious illness, expected to leave on Wednesday for a three months' tour around the world, making as much of the trip as possible by water, in the hope of benefitting his health. Sailing from San Francisco May 16 he will go across the Pacific ocean, stopping at Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong. From there he will go through the China sea to Singapore, thence through the Bay of Bengal to Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, and then across the Indian ocean, up the Red sea and through the Suez canal to the Mediterranean. Landing at Brindisi, in Southern Italy, he will journey overland to Paris, thence to London and across the Atlantic to New York.

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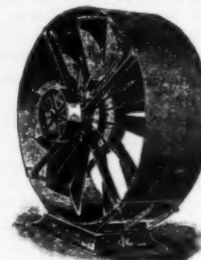
The Wealth of Kansas.

There are about 2,750,000 cattle in Kansas. Of these about 700,000 are milch cows, a similar number are working oxen and the remainder, about 1,300,000, are being fattened for food, and at the proper season will be shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago to be slaughtered. Like every other human occupation, the cattle trade is undergoing evolution. Experience is teaching new methods by which the greatest profit can be secured by the least outlay of labor and cost. The breeding and fattening of live stock has been reduced to an exact science.

The following figures show what the farmers were worth on Jan. 1, 1899, in live stock: Milch cows, 680,457, value \$21,128,190; number of head of other cattle, 2,076,489, valued at \$56,280,123; number of head of sheep, 231,192, valued at \$663,522, and 1,591,341 head of swine at \$8,021,950. Making a total valuation of \$86,003,785. They tell a story of the first man who went East to borrow money on cattle. I believe he went to Rufus Hatch, who told him that a New England fisherman might as well ask a New York banker to make a loan on a school of mackerel; but this prejudice soon disappeared when the Eastern people learned how the business was regulated and the penalties that were imposed upon swindlers.

A man may commit murder out West and escape the gallows and the penitentiary because of extenuating circumstances and sympathetic juries, but cattle thieves and cattle swindlers are beyond the bounds of mercy. Unwritten laws, as well as legislative statutes govern commerce in live stock and protect herds. Therefore more faith is exercised in extending credit on cattle paper than in ordinary commercial loans. A man who forfeits confidence might as well leave the community at once. He cannot be redeemed. A man who is caught stealing a calf or forging a brand is an outlaw forever, although no one may take the trouble to prosecute him in court. One questionable transaction ruins the credit of a borrower, and he might as well change his scene of operations to some locality where he is unknown, and that is difficult, for he will find himself blacklisted at every stockyard in the country and will be treated as an Ishmaelite wherever cattle trading is done.—Chicago Record.

* The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, is arranging to use electricity on a more extensive scale for power, and preparations are being made to add to the big packinghouse a 2,500-horse-power engine and a 2,000-horse-power electric generator. This is the second generator placed for operating machinery, and it is expected that other generators will be put in at different times until much of the machinery will be run by electric power.



Boric Acid and Mice.

The following from the Birmingham (Eng.) "Weekly Post," is a good argument for the harmlessness of boric acid and at the same time shows that rodents know a good thing when they see it:

"The stores in which the ointment is kept at the Queen's Hospital have of late received periodical visits from mice. The little pests have eaten ravenously at that emollient containing boric acid, and, singular to say, seem to thrive upon it; while they positively refuse to touch the mercurial ointments. The incident was mentioned at the annual meeting of the institution the other day, and the Lord Mayor jocularly observed that if the practice of the mice were allowed to be continued it might solve the problem whether boric acid was really dangerous to health."

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter, with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	24,944	64,894	17,894
Same week, 1898.....	25,414	88,737	11,541
Same week, 1897.....	28,227	65,680	33,101
Same week, 1896.....	27,234	55,784	22,452
Chicago, past week.....	51,100	144,400	69,700
Omaha.....	14,000	43,500	25,900
St. Louis.....	6,400	31,700	6,200
St. Joseph.....	4,000	26,300	8,700
Kansas City.....	24,900	64,900	17,900

Total.....	100,400	310,800	128,400
Previous week.....	98,300	340,600	137,900
Same week, 1898.....	102,200	335,200	112,600

Kansas City packer's slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	4,490	22,723	5,234
Swift and Co.....	3,942	17,848	7,689
S. & S. Co.....	4,937	1,779	747
J. Dold Packing Co.	721	6,732	386
G. Fowler, Son & Co.	152	9,826	.....

Total past week.....	14,562	59,110	14,147
Previous week.....	13,960	56,969	18,907
Same week, 1898.....	15,922	65,884	8,562

CATTLE.—The cattle market for the last half of the past week showed no improvement in the condition of heavy, fat cattle; the wants of all the purchasers seemed turned in the same direction of light handy-weighted cattle. Large fat cattle of 1450 lbs. average showed a decline, therefore, of 10c, with other grades, especially handy-weights, about 10c higher. The highest prices obtained for several bunches of 1528 lbs. average was \$5.07½. Native cows and heifers were in small supply the entire week and regained the loss sustained in the early part. Friday was considered the banner day of the week, and while some sold as high as \$4.20, a bunch of 29 of 1131 lbs. average sold at \$4.15. Heifers of 1173 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.70. Fed Western range cattle of 1454 lbs. average sold at \$4.90, the highest price. Western heifers of 788 lbs. average, \$4.15. A bunch of 1071 lbs. average Fed Texas ranglers sold at \$4.45. Colorado steers of 1296 lbs. average, \$4.75. Bunch of 47 New Mexican steers of 970 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. Old Mexico steers, 947 lbs. average, \$4.50, a very good price indeed. The receipts in the Quarantine or Southern Division the past week, 172 cars, against 87 cars the previous week, and 94 cars same week 1898. Some 1213 lbs. average Texas steers sold at \$4.60. The receipts of this division ran mostly to steers, hardly enough cows and heifers to make a market; 662 lb. average Texas heifers, \$3.85; some 1553 lbs. average Texas bulls, \$3.70. There was a better demand from the East for bologna bulls. A few native bulls of 1310 lbs. average sold as high as \$4, but the bulk sold at \$3.25@3.75. While choice load of stags topped the market at \$4.15. The stockers and feeders market improved over the market of the early part of the week; the lower prices brought considerable inquiry

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from the country. The advance was from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. Shipments of stockers and feeders for the week 222 cars, against 186 cars for the previous week and 146 cars for same week one year ago. Shipments of export cattle to the seaboard were 153 cars, against 194 cars the previous week, and 95 cars one year ago. Among the outside purchasers were: United Dressed Beef Co., 589; Ackerman, 526; Eastman, 510; Schwarzschild, 462; Kraus, 361; Cudahy, 225; Swift, 170; Balling, 153, and Michael, 100.

The receipts so far this week: Monday, 2827 cattle, Tuesday 7500, Wednesday, 6750. The market shows signs of sluggishness on some grades but not enough to crystallize into a lower valuation. Purchasers still prefer the handy-weight cattle. The receipts are mostly in the native and western range division, very few Southern or quarantine cattle coming to the market. On Monday, on account of the light receipts a 5c to 10c advance was scored, and the purchasers have not been able to reduce this advance yet. Native steers of 1234 lbs. average sold at \$5.15. Cows and heifers in fairly liberal supply. Cows of 1130 lbs. average sold at \$4.25. Heifers, 630 lbs. average, sold at \$4.77½. Bulls, 1030 lbs. average, \$4. Native stags of 1214 lbs. average, \$4.65. Western steers of 1384 lbs. average sold at \$5. Southwestern steers of 1116 lbs. average, \$4.65. Western heifers of 792 lbs. average, \$4.20. Indian steers of 1109 lbs. average sold at \$4.80. New Mexican steers of 767 lbs. average, \$4.25. Very few Southern Texas cattle offered; some of 888 lbs. average sold at \$4.10. The importations of cattle from Old Mexico shows an increased volume. For instance, 17,929 cattle crossed the Rio Grande from Old Mexico last month, while the total number for the three previous months was 11,202. Importations for four months, as follows: 1899, 29,131; 1898, 72,689.

HOGS.—The hog market on Thursday was 5c lower than on Wednesday, in sympathy with lower markets in the East, and also on account of the quality, which was not prime by any means. Tops sold at \$3.72½, against \$3.80 on the previous day; bulk, \$3.57½ to \$3.70; the general run of heavy hogs sold at \$3.65 to \$3.72½, while a few loads of strictly choice heavies for the Mexican trade sold from \$3.80 to \$3.85; mixed packing hogs, \$3.57½@3.65; against \$3.60@3.70 the day before. Shippers were also bearish on pigs, which ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Light mixed hogs, \$3.45 to \$3.60. On Friday the quality was considerably improved and the market was 2½c to 5c higher all along the line, except on coarse to common packing hogs. Some trashy Southern stuff went at \$3.50. The market closed on Saturday with

the best prices of the week being 5c to 10c higher than the opening on Monday. Tops stood \$3.82½; bulk, \$3.75@3.77½; heavy hogs, \$3.75@3.82½; mixed, packing, \$3.65@3.70; light choice mixed, \$3.52½@3.67½; pigs sold at a range of \$3.00 to \$3.55. Shipments of hogs for the week were 6600 head, against 9089 the previous week, and 21,163 one year ago.

The receipts this week: Monday, 6229; Tuesday, 17,380; Wednesday, 14,120. The receipts being small on Monday local packers succeeded in absorbing all offerings, leaving very little for outsiders. Heavy hogs were again a shade stronger for a few choice loads. The best of the mixed packing hogs sold at 5c higher. Tops stood \$3.85, bulk \$3.65@3.82½, heavy, \$3.80@3.85, mixed packing \$3.65@3.75, light hogs of 150 to 200 lbs. average \$3.55@3.67½. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were rather heavy and the packers and purchasers lost no time in taking advantage of it, and their efforts were successful by bringing the market down to a 5c lower valuation. Tuesday and Wednesday were very even markets, not much of a variation in prices between the two days. Tops stood \$3.80, bulk \$3.65@3.75, heavy \$3.70@3.77½, mixed packing \$3.60@3.70, light hogs 150 to 200 lbs. \$3.55@3.72½, lights of 145 lbs. average \$3.00@3.50.

SHEEP.—The closing days of the past week showed a decided improvement on the market of sheep and lambs, the market closing 5c to 10c higher than the opening. Some of the sales as follows: 35 spring lambs of 54 lbs. average, \$7.75; a bunch of 692 Colorado lambs of 86 lbs. average sold at \$5.65; another bunch of Colorado lambs of 68 lbs. average at \$5.50; 750 clipped Western lambs of 74 lbs. average at \$5, the highest price paid this season; 234 fed Western shearlings and yearlings \$4.80, averaging 90 lbs.; a bunch of 29 clipped ewes, 100 lbs. average, \$4; 894 clipped Utahs, of 120 lbs. average, sold at \$5. During the week a good part of the receipts were consigned direct to the packers.

The receipts on Monday, 1440; Tuesday, 5090; Wednesday, 2140. The sheepmen still have reasons for rejoicing; the market continues strong and active and the advance this week has been from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. on clipped sheep and lambs, and Western lambs. Some of the sales this week, as follows: 906 clipped Utah wethers, 119 lbs. average, \$5; 50 spring lambs, of 50 lbs. average, \$7.25; 562 New Mexican lambs, of 68 lbs. average, \$5.75; 258 of 69 lbs. average sold at \$4.70; while some 514 of 67 lbs. average sold at \$5.40; 169 clipped lambs of 71 lbs. average sold at \$5.25; 252 clipped Kansas of 87 lbs. average, \$4.65.

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F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

fore the surrender. The commanding general of the expedition characterizes as "absurd" such a proposition, and many of his commanding officers, whose opinion is given in the testimony, coincided with him in the impracticability or inexpediency of such a project. The court concurs in the opinion of these men whose experience in active military service dated from 1861.

It is well known that it was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient transports were secured to carry the Army to Santiago and to return it to the States, to say nothing of the delay to the Porto Rican expedition on account of non-availability of transports. The landing of beef cattle and their herding on shore within the limited area controlled and available, in a country full of ravines, jungle, and forests, would have been attended with very great difficulty and losses; besides, there was practically no cavalry with the expedition to herd and guard the droves.

Until several days after landing, the flesh of such animals would have been unfit for human food. All was excitement, and there was necessarily much confusion; and under such circumstances beef herds, in the opinion of the court, would have been an incumbrance rather than a benefit. After a base had been secured at Santiago Harbor, no doubt cattle could have been landed; indeed, some were landed in October and November, but the weight of testimony is that, save under those circumstances, which were altogether favorable to the animals, the refrigerated beef was preferred to the beef from cattle freshly slaughtered.

13. COULD THE ARMY, WITH ANY CERTAINTY, RELY UPON THE CATTLE ON THE HOOF ON THESE ISLANDS?

A. In Cuba there were no beef cattle available, and this fact was known before the expedition sailed to Santiago. It was generally understood that there were many cattle in Porto Rico, but it seems to the court that the general commanding the troops to be employed in this invasion might reasonably have expected that his antagonist would take the very simple precaution to drive back or destroy all means of subsistence in the country that his enemy could utilize, just as did the Spanish commander in 1741 in the region proposed to be traversed by the English expedition that at the date named landed at Guantanamo Bay and thence attempted to move on and capture Santiago. History records that this attempt was attended with complete disaster, and resulted in the loss, principally by disease, of two-fifths of the English land force. The answer to this question is, therefore, that no reliance should have been placed on the cattle of those islands as a certain means of subsistence. This

subject has been adverted to in the answer to question 11.

14. DID THE COMMANDING OFFICERS IN SANTIAGO OR PORTO RICO, OR THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING, REPORT DURING THE WAR THAT EITHER THE REFRIGERATED BEEF OR THE CANNED BEEF WAS AN UNFIT RATION?

A. No reports of unfitness or unsuitability were forwarded to the War Department by any general officer serving in Cuba or Porto Rico while the field operations were in progress, nor were any such reports received until more than one month after hostilities ceased.

15. WHEN WERE THESE REPORTS FIRST MADE, AND BY WHOM?

A. See answers to questions 8 and 14.

16. IF THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING ARE ESTABLISHED, I WANT THE COURT TO FIND THE CAUSE AND FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FACT, THAT THE GUILTY MAY BE PROPERLY PUNISHED.

A. The court has stated that the canned roast beef, under the conditions existing, was not a suitable ration for extensive issues. The court finds that the allegations of the Major General Commanding, to the effect that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives, have not been established. The court also finds that so much of the allegations of the Major General Commanding, in respect to the canned fresh beef, as relates to its unsuitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration, are sustained. In the opinion of the court none of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef are sustained. The evidence shows that Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, recommended the adoption of the canned roast beef as a component of the field ration, and to this extent he is responsible.

While this article had been upon the travel ration list for many years, it was but little used. The entire purchases of this beef for the whole army, in the twenty years following its appearance among the ration components, aggregate but 50,816 pounds, or slightly more than 2,500 pounds per annum. The records of the Commissary General's office show that a small quantity was issued as a travel ration, but more was sold to officers and company messes. None has been bought since 1895. The loss of this beef by spoiling, as shown by the records, was 476 pounds, or slightly more than nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

This shows the extent to which this beef had been used in the Army, when, on May 11, 1898, the purchase of 1,000,000 pounds was ordered, and the next day 2,100,000 pounds.

Other purchases followed until the aggregate reached nearly 7,000,000 pounds.

Considering the little use that had been made of this beef in the Regular Army, the probability that the Volunteers were entirely ignorant of it, that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or Secretary of War, the court can but characterize the action of the Commissary General of Subsistence as unwarranted and reckless, in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for any imputation of any other actuating motive, on the part of the Commissary General, than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the Commissary General of Subsistence a colossal error, for which there is no palliation.

17. DID THE CATTLE IN PORTO RICO MAKE A WHOLESOME BEEF RATION?

A. The evidence is conflicting, but the court finds that no other fresh beef than that derived from the native cattle was available or possible for hostile operations extending beyond a few miles from the seacoast. But for troops encamped near the points of practicable landing of fresh beef the court finds that the refrigerated beef was preferable.

18. IF THE PACKERS OF THE COUNTRY ARE GUILTY, IT MUST BE KNOWN.

A. The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities, in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the Subsistence Department, under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same as those habitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the progress of the war. The large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June, 1898, were made, not at the solicitation of the packers or in consequence of efforts put forth by them for the purpose, but by the order and upon the initiative of the Commissary General of Subsistence, such purchases being made in every case by officers of his department in the usual manner.

19. IF OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT ARE GUILTY, IT MUST BE KNOWN.

A. For a reply to this question see the answers to questions 4 and 16.

20. IF ANY OFFICER OF THE ARMY IS GUILTY, IT MUST BE KNOWN.

A. Beyond the fault adverted to or suggested in the answers given to questions 8 and

16, the court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades or regiments, and their staff officers should be charged of guilt be brought.

The court also finds that the Major General Commanding the Army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed, or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War, to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied.

CONCLUSION.

The court, with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolving upon it, has labored zealously to bring out the truth, and believes that it has fully covered all the matters referred to it for investigation. The calling of more witnesses from the large number suggested by the Major General Commanding, including all those who had taken part in the operations of the war, would only have resulted in additional testimony on the same lines as those pursued, without throwing further light upon the questions involved. Several witnesses who were duly subpoenaed to appear before the court did not obey the summons. Some of these were called at the instance of the Major General Commanding, others at the instance of the court. Having knowledge of the fact that the statutes do not make it possible to punish witnesses who refuse to testify before a court martial or court of inquiry, the court took no steps to compel their attendance.

It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken.

J. F. Wade, in
Major General, U. S. V., President.
George B. Davis,
Lieut. Col., Deputy Judge Advocate General, Recorder.

II. The foregoing report having been submitted with the proceedings to the President, the following are the orders thereon:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1899.
The findings of the Court of Inquiry are approved.
William McKinley.

III. The Court of Inquiry, of which Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

Alaska Troops Cry for Canned Roast-Beef.

Washington, May 9.—The War Department received a dispatch from the Commissary of Subsistence at Vancouver, Wash., to-day, saying: "Rampart City, Circle City, Alaska, ask for 19,740 pounds of canned roast beef. They have tried it, and apparently like it. Is there any objection to sending it?" The request for the beef has been approved by the War Department, and it will be sent to the troops in Alaska.

The government of Cape Colony is to levy a duty of \$1.62 per 100 lbs. on imported soaps, to protect a new soap factory in that country, 5½ per cent. of the net profits of the manufacture going to the government.

tion should be made to your local ticket agent for date of sale of round trip tickets. Two other conventions will be held in Waco on these dates and there will, therefore, be no difficulty about cheap transportation, and the people of that hospitable city promise a lavish reception and a great entertainment.

The subjects for discussion will be: "Filtering and Settling of Crude Oil," by M. F. Koerper; "Presscloth and What Additional Cost per Ton by Using 3800 Pounds Pressure and Over, and the Accompanying Results," by George C. Walsch; "Tests of Oil and Meal, Oil, for Free Fatty Acid and Meal Percentage of Oil Left in It," by R. H. Schumacher; "Cooperage and What Constitutes Good Cooperage," by H. F. F. Theissen; "The Proper Handling of Refuse Matter," by Geo. T. Parkhouse. Testing and Proper Setting of Scales by Competent Scale Men.

This programme will interest and be of mutual benefit for those who attend, and from present indications the attendance will be large.

Mr. George T. Parkhouse is the president of the Association, and Mr. Gustav A. Baumgarten, secretary. The latter requests those who purpose attending to notify him at once so that he may secure proper accommodations for them at the Pacific Hotel. There will be big demands made of the hotel's capacity on account of the two other conventions to be held in Waco at the same time, and the consequent large number of guests that the city hotels will be called upon to provide for. Secretary Baumgarten's address is Schulenburg, Texas.

Calef's Review of the Markets.

Mr. H. W. Calef, the broker, of New York, under date of May 8, says:

Tallow.—Up to the beginning of the current month, when 4 1-16 was accepted for city tallow in hhd's., the purchases for exportation, with few exceptions, were small and unimportant. And the few larger transactions were disappointing in their result, delaying scarcely at all the inevitable decline. While for commoner stock the Western market yielded quite as much as ours did, the best sorts—in part contracted for—did not fall so much. It is now plain that the production and sales of soap in the earlier spring were forced; and that in the nature of things the lessened demand for consumption could not fail to cause a heavy reduction in value. Ordinarily, Europe buys pretty freely of us at this season. Yet this year we have seen almost unexampled dullness, for several

AMERICAN BEEF'S SUPERIORITY OVER AUSTRALIAN.

Washington, May 10.—The War Department has demonstrated to its satisfaction the superiority of American beef over Australian beef. The experiment was made on the trans-shipment of beef from San Francisco to Manila, as well as on the other route from New York to Manila.

Secretary Alger has decided that the ships shall be provisioned with enough American beef on the outward passage to last them through the return trip, and to this end the transports of the Sherman class will be fitted out immediately with refrigerators.

Answers to Correspondents.

NEW ORLEANS—XX.—The seed is hardly up to grade as a first-class article. There is too large a proportion musty. (2) Directions sent by mail to you.

TANNER, AKRON, O.—It may be the method is at fault or it may be that you do not carry it out properly. You should certainly get a larger yield. Try it again and if you are not more successful let us know and we will investigate it.

F. F. V., MARION, IOWA.—Your tankage is probably a "9 and 20" tankage. That is it contains 9 per cent. ammonia and 20 per cent. bone phosphate. The latter is a compound containing about 46 per cent. phosphoric acid and 54 per cent. lime. (2) The reason your tankage contains so much grease is because you do not cook it properly. Give us the class of material you cook and what other facts you know about it and we will tell you how to proceed in order to get the best results. (3) Consult our "Packers' Hand Book" and you will find therein a number of tests relating to that class of goods.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The oleo bill, which requires that manufacturers and sellers of oleomargarine shall take out special licenses, and that no coloring matter shall be introduced into the manufacture of the product, has been approved by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The oleomargarine and butterine packages must be conspicuously marked hereafter. Carts and wagons used in the trade must also be plainly marked.

* An agent of Swift is reported to have closed negotiations for the purchase of vast tracts of pasture land in the Kiowa and Comanche country, Oklahoma, consisting of 105,000 acres, including the Mule Shoe pasture of 45,000 acres, with the 12,000 cattle which are grazing there. The consideration is said to have been \$300,000 and the sale, effected in the West. The entire property will be under the control of Mr. E. F. Mitchell, who expects to buy nearly as much more land for Mr. Swift in the near future.

* The Nashville (Tenn.) abattoir, which is a combine of the Hide & Melting Association, and all of the slaughterhouses of the city has been formally opened. In respect to cleanliness and healthful surroundings the new abattoir, which is located in North Nashville, at the edge of the city limits, will be a credit to the city. The main building is a three-story brick structure, 50x70 feet, and the entire plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. As a daily task, the new establishment will be prepared to handle 150 head of cattle, 500 hogs and 250 sheep. Besides this, the ice plant will make twenty tons of ice daily. The entire output of the ice plant for three years has been contracted for. The fertilizer factory will be in active operation and will turn out several tons of fertilizer products per day. All water used will be brought from the city waterworks. The following are the officers of the new company: President, Chris Powers; vice-president, Alex. Warner; secretary, C. T. Stier; and treasurer, C. Oieterie.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Chicago	1,020,000	1,190,000
Kansas City	460,000	515,000
Omaha	342,000	252,050
St. Louis	270,000	240,000
Indianapolis	145,000	155,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	62,000	95,000
Cudahy, Wis.	65,000	80,550
Cincinnati	104,000	116,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	220,000	85,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	96,000	104,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	38,700	72,700
Sioux City, Iowa	70,000	56,000
St. Paul, Minn.	57,000	64,050
Louisville, Ky.	81,000	78,000
Cleveland, Ohio.	59,000	73,000
Wichita, Kan.	19,000	33,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	16,500	24,200
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	38,000	50,000
Bloomington, Ill.	12,900	20,900
Lincoln, Neb.	5,500	14,000
Above and all other...	3,380,000	3,495,000

—Price Current.

THE A. LESTER HEYER COMPANY.

The press generally dropped into the error last week of stating that the A. Lester Hoyer Packing Company of New York had been incorporated for \$1000. The dispatch from Albany giving us the news of the incorporation contained the same error. We are enabled to now state that the amount for which the New York company was incorporated was \$100,000. The Eastern part of the business becomes part of the A. Lester Hoyer Packing Company of Sioux Falls, Iowa, the stated capital of which is \$4,000,000.

FULL REPORT OF WAR COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry, convened by Special Orders, No. 2, current series, from the War Department, under date of February 9, 1899, begs leave to submit the following report. Immediately upon the completion of its organization the court waited upon the President and received his instructions in respect to the nature and scope of the inquiry. At its first meeting the court, through its recorder, requested to be furnished with the specific allegations of the major-general commanding, which were referred to it for investigation.

SUMMARY OF THE ALLEGATIONS BY GEN. MILES AS TO UNFITNESS OF FOOD, BASED ON FOREGOING CITATIONS.

1. That the refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, Tampa, Chickamauga, and Jacksonville was embalmed, or treated with chemicals to preserve it, of which overwhelming proof existed.
2. That refrigerated beef was a serious cause of sickness and distress among the troops in the places named above.
3. That the canned roast beef was furnished to the army under pretense of an experiment.
4. That the canned roast beef was also a cause of sickness and distress among the troops, and is unfit for issue as food in any country.
5. That what is called canned roast beef is really beef pulp from which the beef extract of commerce had been boiled out.
6. That the bacon issued to the troops in Porto Rico was not suitable food for use in the tropics.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM OF INQUIRY.

On Monday, February 20, 1899, prior to their first meeting, the members of the court paid their respects to the President. He then stated his general ideas as to the character, scope, and importance of the inquiry.

The substance of the President's remarks were communicated to the court in writing on April 20, 1899.

In the following pages the interrogatories and remarks of the President are taken up seriatim and discussed:

1. The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the army; how purchased; how shipped to the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its deterioration, if there was any.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

The following questions were submitted to the Court by President McKinley, to guide it in its search for the truth:

1. The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the army; how purchased; how shipped to the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its deterioration, if any.
2. If the meat was doctored, did the commissary-general or any of his officers have any knowledge of it or means of knowledge?
3. Was it the meat of commerce?
4. Was it inspected by the government inspector, as provided by law?
5. Was it an authorized ration in the army?
6. If good when purchased, what made it bad?
7. Was it anybody's neglect or fault, and if so, whose?
8. When unfit for use, if you should so find, was the fact made known to the War Department; when and by whom?
9. If, after leaving the depot commissary, it was not cared for and properly preserved, whose fault?
10. Was it a suitable ration for the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico?
11. Was there anything better that was practicable?
12. Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made the expeditions to Santiago and Porto Rico without the preserved meats, either refrigerated or canned, with which they were supplied?
13. Could the army, with any certainty, rely upon the cattle on the hoof on those islands?
14. Did the commanding officers in Santiago or Porto Rico, or the Major-General commanding report during the war that either the refrigerated or canned beef was an unfit ration?
15. When were these reports first made, and by whom?
16. If the allegations of the Major-General commanding are established, I want the court to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the fact, that the guilty may be properly punished.
17. Did the cattle in Porto Rico make a wholesome ration?
18. If the packers of the country are guilty, it must be known.
19. If the officers of the Commissary Department are guilty it must be known.
20. If any officer of the army is guilty it must be known.

THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF CANNED FRESH BEEF.

- A. The character of this food and the process of manufacture are fully described in the report of the court. It has been very exten-



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sively used for a quarter of a century at least, its consumption by the mercantile marine being very large, but its use is generally limited to circumstances and conditions that do not permit of the supply of beef freshly slaughtered. It may be briefly described as fresh beef which has been sterilized by heat and hermetically sealed in tin cans. When the cans are opened the contents have the characteristic smell of roast beef; besides, the sterilizing is done at a temperature considerably above that possible in ordinary boiling—a degree of heat probably approaching that existing in the bake or roast oven. These two circumstances may perhaps account for the practice of the packers in labeling the commodity "Roast Beef." A small quantity of similar beef, described as "boiled," was purchased by the Subsistence Department and issued to troops. Three of the packers add to the beef, before cooking, from 1 to 1½ per cent. of salt, while another packer is in the habit of adding a larger per cent. of this seasoning.

As to the signification of the word "fresh," as used descriptively on some of the labels: This word, in this connection, may have two meanings. In one sense it would distinguish the article from salt meat, and in the other sense the word "fresh" would distinguish it from "old" or "stale" beef. In most cases the meat cans contain so little salt that the word "fresh" would aptly and truthfully describe its contents, but in a case where there had been added 3 or more per cent. of salt the word would not be applicable.

If the idea intended to be conveyed by this word was that the cans contained beef of the same degree and character of freshness as that just received from the butchers, then the word would not truly and accurately describe the article. In the army regulations, where the travel ration is described (par. 1256), there is no discrimination between canned fresh and canned salt meat. There is but one article of beef mentioned in this paragraph, simply canned beef, and under this term the so-called roast beef would be included.

There is no testimony that any of the canned fresh beef delivered to the government was of old date; there is no evidence of any of earlier date than 1894, although a number of cans supplied to the army in 1892 have been examined by the court and found to be in perfect condition. It also appears in testimony that dates of packing are not placed on canned goods unless that course is expressly required by purchasing officers; such dates of manufacture were required to be put on the cans furnished by the Armour Packing Company in Kansas City, Mo., in July, 1898. The quality of the canned beef is fully set forth in the report of the court and reference is made thereto in answer to this question. The refrigerated beef, in respect to its character and quality, is also fully described in the report.

2. IF THE MEAT WAS DOCTORED, DID THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OR ANY OF HIS OFFICERS HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF IT OR MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE?

A. The board has recorded its opinion that the refrigerated beef, furnished under contracts for the use of the armies, was not "doctored" or treated with any other agent than cold air. If such treatment had been applied, it is the opinion of the court that a knowledge

of it could not have been concealed from the Commissary-General and his officers.

3. WAS IT THE MEAT OF COMMERCE?

A. Both kinds—refrigerated and canned—were such as are well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles, of which there is and has been very large consumption not only by the trade generally, but by the United States navy and by the armies and navies of Europe.

4. WAS IT INSPECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS, AS PROVIDED BY LAW?

A. The only provision of law found by the court relating to the inspection of such subsistence supplies for the army is Section 3715 of the Revised Statutes. This section applied to purchases under contract after due advertisement for proposals, and an inspection was required to be made at places of delivery. This section dates from 1869. It has been twice amended, the last time in 1861, but the act of July 5, 1884, covers the whole subject of purchases for the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, both of the regular supplies and as well those needed to meet emergencies. This act contains no allusions to inspections. If inspections of purchases made in conformity with this law are required by statute, the authority for it must be contained in section 3715 above cited. As this section relates only to formal contracts after public notice, and the later statute applies not only to such purchases but to emergency or open-market purchases as well, it may be a question whether section 3715 should be held to apply at all; but at all events emergency purchases are certainly not covered in express terms by the section requiring inspections of purchases under formal contract.

The court has no knowledge of any provision in the army regulations or any requirement for any inspection of supplies for army use at the time of purchase or delivery.

In the Subsistence Manual, published by authority of the Secretary of War, but not announced to the army as regulations, there is a provision that requires that all subsistence stores shall be inspected at time of purchase, when practicable, but that comes very far short of being a requirement of law. In this connection it is remarked that the court has been unable to find among the naval laws any requirement that inspections of provisions shall be made.

By the act of March 15, 1898, it was provided that when any open market purchases of army supplies exceeded in amount \$200 the same should be reported to the Secretary of War, but by the act of June 7, 1898, authority was given the Secretary to suspend this provision during the war with Spain, the result being to confer upon purchasing officers the discretion to make open-market purchases of any amount. As a matter of fact, a very large part of the purchase of canned meat for army consumption was made in open market, and, in the opinion of the court, there was no requirement of law for any inspections of supplies so purchased. During the war with Spain it was the general practice of purchasers of subsistence stores to inspect all supplies purchased for the army. As no records appear to have been kept by the commissaries of the goods examined and rejected or accepted, the facts relating to this detail are derived from the testimony of com-



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

missary officers and contractors.

In the practice at the New York depot, when any large purchases were made of canned beef, it is in evidence that the inspectors were sufficiently thorough to assure the fact that the goods bought corresponded with the samples. In Chicago the purchasing officer required samples to be supplied of the canned roast beef, but there does not appear to have been any other inspection than to examine the samples of the goods submitted by the bidder. If the samples were satisfactory, the goods were received. The canned roast beef that was supplied for army use was all prepared by well-known packers of established reputation, and the court has not been able to learn from the evidence that any particular pack or brand was better or worse than any other.

The answer to this question is, so far as respects the canned roast beef, that the meat was more or less carefully inspected. It is in evidence that several thousand cans had been exported for sale abroad, but as it continued in the ownership of the packers it was brought

back to the United States and sold to the government. Two other lots of beef had been three, four or five years in store; but it does not appear that this beef was any more carefully inspected than that freshly canned, nor does it appear from the evidence that the quality of this beef is in any way dependent upon its age, nor that there was any deterioration in quality of these lots.

As respects the refrigerated beef, the contracts with Swift and Company (a firm that supplied all the beef shipped to Cuba and Porto Rico) and other contracts through which fresh beef was supplied in other places, contained provision for acceptance by commissary officers at the point of delivery. It appears that these officers did inspect the beef as required by the contracts, an inspection that appears to fulfill the requirements of section 3715, Revised Statutes, if that statute be still in force.

Several cans of fresh beef that had been purchased under naval inspection for use of the navy were furnished to the court, and were examined by the well-known chemists Atwater and Bigelow. A critical examination of their contents revealed no differences between the naval beef and that which had been supplied to the army, shipped to the Tropics, and returned to this city.

Although the subject of readjustment of accounts between the United States and the contractors was not referred to the court, it appears from the testimony that whenever any cans have been found to be defective, subsequent to their original delivery to the Subsistence Department, such cans have been replaced in every instance. In two cases lots of about 40,000 pounds each were replaced by new cans, although a subsequent examination proved that but a small percentage of the cans was spoiled. If the number of cans condemned or found to be spoiled after their issue to the troops can be ascertained from the records of the Subsistence Department, the packing companies, under their guaranty, can be required to replace the cans so disposed of.

As respects inspections by officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry of beef supplied to the army, the court finds that all cattle slaughtered and the carcasses of all slaughtered cattle, comprising all the refrigerated and canned beef, was inspected as required by law. The operation of canning, however, is not required to be supervised by the officers of that bureau.

5. WAS IT AN AUTHORIZED RATION IN THE ARMY?

A. Fresh beef (refrigerated) is an article of the authorized ration. Canned roast beef is also authorized for the travel ration, but has never been prescribed as a component of the field ration. It was first used as such ration during the war with Spain, as before stated.

6. IF GOOD WHEN PURCHASED, WHAT MADE IT BAD?

A. There is no testimony to the effect that the quality of the meat used for canning in May, June and July, 1898, or the method of its preparation, differed from those ordinarily pursued in its manufacture. On account of the haste required in its delivery and shipment to Tampa, the meat was not given the time to settle and harden which is usually allowed for that purpose. This course was insisted upon by the Subsistence Department in order to secure prompt deliveries. Some injury was doubtless caused by rough handling in transportation, or was due to exposure to the climatic influences of the Tropics, causing oxidation of cans, starting of seams, etc. The court finds it impossible, however, to locate any great quantity of defective cans and the careful inspection to which 1,000,000 pounds of the beef were subjected in Havana in January last indicates

no unusual loss due to deterioration in quality or defective packing.

7. WAS IT ANYBODY'S NEGLECT OR FAULT; AND IF SO, WHOSE?

A. Subject to the qualification contained in the answer to question No. 4, in respect to the methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the Subsistence Department, the court answers this question in the negative.

8. WHEN UNFIT FOR USE, IF YOU SHOULD SO FIND, WAS THE FACT MADE KNOWN TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT; WHEN AND BY WHOM?

A. The court has not been able to learn that any report of unfitness was ever made known to the Department respecting canned roast beef until December 21, 1898, when General Miles so stated before the commission appointed to investigate the war with Spain. This officer also stated in substance, at the same time and place, that the refrigerated beef was unfit for issue. It appears, however, that on the 26th of October, 1898, there was filed in the War Department a report of the results of an inspection at Chickamauga Park of the Sixth United States Volunteers. The board of inspection was appointed September 15, 1898, by General Miles, consisting of three officers of his staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Maus, inspector general; Major Daly, chief surgeon, and Captain Morton, assistant adjutant-general. Major Daly reported to Colonel Maus on October 1 that on September 28 he inspected fresh beef at Chickamauga that had been supplied by the commissary for the regiment named. He says this beef had been chemically preserved, "which gave the meat an unnatural, mawkish, sickening odor, like the odor of a human cadaver after the undertaker had injected the body with preservatives." He declared that the process rendered the beef hurtful to health and unfit for food. The court has not learned of any other report having been made asserting or hinting at the use of chemical preservatives until General Miles made his statement before the commission.

In the reference, by indorsement, of the report of inspection of the Sixth Immunes, General Miles simply calls attention to the report of the inspector, Lieutenant Colonel Maus, who made notes of 28 defects and submitted 10 recommendations, the latter involving action by superior authority, but neither in the list of defects nor among the "recommendations" is there any allusion to the bad quality ascribed to the fresh beef by Major Daly. Colonel Maus disposes of the report by simply saying it is "hereto attached," yet it contained a positive declaration that the refrigerated beef then being consumed by the regiment had been treated with preservatives, giving it the odor of decomposed boric acid and the odor of a human body injected with preservatives. That Colonel Maus was possessed of some information or suspicion respecting the use of chemicals on fresh beef appears from the testimony of Major Arrasmith, depot commissary at Chickamauga, who testified before this court and also before the War Commission. Therefore the silence of Colonel Maus on so important a matter as the chemicalized beef, reported by Major Daly and personally known to himself, is most remarkable.

This report of Colonel Maus, by reference of General Miles, was received at the War Department on October 26, but to say that it was ever "made known" to the War Department except in a technical sense is hardly the fact. The office marks on the report in question do not indicate that it was referred to the several staff departments which were affected by the recommendations. The inspector's recommendations that General Miles invited attention to were certainly of minor importance to the allegation respecting the chemical treatment of the beef. His failure

to draw special attention to it is not explained, yet one, if not two, of his staff officers knew of the beef which Major Daly said was positively "hurtful to health." On the other hand, the testimony of those who received and used the refrigerated beef at Chickamauga is to the effect that it was satisfactory, and of excellent quality; nor does any suspicion seem to have existed that it had been subjected to the action of chemical preservatives of any kind. Had so powerful an agent as combined boric or salicylic acids been used it is not easy to see how the bitter taste could have escaped general observation, especially in view of the fact that over 1,000,000 pounds of refrigerated beef had been consumed at Chickamauga.

Major Daly arrived in Washington from Ponce about September 10, after his experience with the beef on the Panama in respect to which he has testified that his suspicions were aroused. On the 15th of the same month Major Daly was detailed by General Miles on a board to inspect certain regiments in the Southern States. On September 28 he examined beef supplied by the commissary at Chickamauga, which he alleged had the odor of decomposed boric acid and was "positively hurtful to health." The report of this inspection was in the possession of the inspector-general on the staff of the Major-General Commanding on or about October 1. The report of Major Daly, of uncertain date, but probably written about October 14, which was addressed to the Major-General Commanding, should have been in his possession immediately thereafter, but it does not appear that any action was had on this report until December 23, when it was submitted by General Miles to the War Commission.

General Miles testifies that when he learned at Ponce, in August, that the beef was to keep seventy-two hours he suspected that there had been some processing, as otherwise it would have spoiled. Whatever the date upon which he formed a belief, or a reasonable suspicion, that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounden duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual fact and to correct the wrong, if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the army by contractors and to have submitted these samples to chemical examination, which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric or salicylic acids, or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. At that time more than 150,000 American soldiers were being supplied with refrigerated beef, and surely it was of the utmost importance to determine if their efficiency or health was being impaired, yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the Major-General Commanding at that time or at any subsequent time, so far as has been learned by the court.

The other witnesses who have testified in respect to the chemicalization of the beef speak of peculiarities in its odor, taste, and physical appearance, such odor, taste, and appearance in nearly every case being accompanied by putrefactive changes. None of them, however, are able to swear positively to a sufficiently close examination of the beef to satisfy them that particular preservatives had been used, and none of them at the time the circumstance was brought to their attention deemed it of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a report to superior authority, with a view to such action being taken in the way of examination or inquiry as would establish the truth or falsity of the proposition that chemical preservatives had been used.

It also appears in testimony that upon two

occasions an employee of Armour & Co. stated in the presence of witnesses, at Lakeland, Fla., that certain quantities of beef tendered by him at that place had been treated with preservatives. This statement he denies, but it is in evidence that it was made at least twice, and his testimony is to that extent discredited by the court. The authority of this employee was limited, and extended only to the sale of meat and its delivery to the United States troops in the vicinity of Tampa, and it is specifically denied by credible witnesses that chemicals were used, as alleged, or that the statements of the agent to that effect were true or were authorized by his immediate superiors. Nor is it shown by a preponderance of testimony that the beef delivered at Lakeland upon the occasion in question showed any indications of chemical treatment.

9. IF, AFTER LEAVING THE DEPOT COMMISSARY, IT WAS NOT CARED FOR AND PROPERLY PRESERVED, WHOSE FAULT?

A. As respects the canned beef, the court does not find there was neglect. As respects the time consumed in the transportation of refrigerated beef from cold storage to the troops, and as respects the arrangements for its delivery and its care after delivery, the court finds that there was neglect in Cuba, and, to a less degree, in Porto Rico. The wagons assigned to carry the beef were sometimes not clean, and often there was no protection from sun and rain; but the most serious mistake seems to have been due to a failure to arrange systematically for rapid conveyance and prompt delivery, so that the wagons could receive their brigade issues and return direct to camp and so insure its speedy delivery for consumption.

The number of organizations drawing beef separately could not have exceeded ten or twelve, and the distribution, it would seem, could more quickly have been made from the wagons to regimental and battery camps direct than to have unloaded at the places of brigade issues, there apportioned to regiments, etc., reloaded and hauled to the organizations. It is in evidence that the beef rarely reached the camps of the consumers before 8 a. m., and it was often after 12 or even 3 o'clock before the troops received their daily allowance.

The court does not wish to state the case more strongly than to say that the finding appears to be warranted that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article—refrigerated beef. The fault, if any there was, rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers and their commissaries and quartermasters, but the testimony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officers.

The contract with Swift and Company required the contractors to erect cold storage facilities on shore. An apparatus was provided for Santiago and it arrived in the harbor on July 27, but the evidence shows that it was not unloaded by the quartermaster until long after its arrival. An appeal by the contractor's agent to General Shafter for an order on the quartermaster to expedite the delivery from the transport of the refrigerating plant did not effect any result. After the unloading was effected the refrigerator was ready to receive the beef in eight days, but this was not accomplished until the 21st of September. The delay in this matter was the cause of serious loss, for previous to its installation the beef had to be lightered ashore in the sun and rain, and its exposure to the elements during such lightering and handling resulted in considerable damage and loss.

10. WAS IT A SUITABLE RATION FOR THE CAMPAIGNS IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO?

A. The court is of the opinion that the

canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities, and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration, where the companies have their camp cooking equipment, and vegetables are available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say, two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seems to have constituted at least one-half of the meat ration, and until after the surrender the troops had no means for other cooking than was practicable with the individual kit carried. For such extensive use, or any use, exceeding one day in five, the court finds this beef unsuitable. The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition. This subject is fully discussed in another place.

11. WAS THERE ANYTHING BETTER THAT WAS PRACTICABLE?

A. The ration is fixed by law, but the authority is vested in the President to vary its components. Acting under this authority certain articles of food may be substituted for others. For example, fresh bread or hard bread or corn meal may be substituted for flour; fish and bacon may be substituted for pork and fresh beef; while rice, peas and hominy may be substituted for beans. So, too, organizations may leave with the commissary portions of the authorized ration that are not required and received in lieu thereof the value in money at cost price of the stores left, and with this money purchase from the commissary any article of sales stores he may have; or they may purchase from private dealers or producers any article of food that may be available. On board transports, however, and under conditions such as existed on land at Santiago before the surrender, it was not practicable to make these exchanges, savings, and purchases. The troops were compelled to subsist upon the food provided by the Government. It was the duty of the Subsistence Department, the commanding generals, and their commissaries to provide for the subsistence of the troops, but they had no power to include other comestibles and their equivalents than those authorized by Congress.

The sea voyage, including detentions, covered a period of from fourteen to seventeen days, whereas, before embarkation the expectation was that the time on shipboard would not exceed seven days. Travel rations for ten days were, however, issued, and for the remainder of the time of transit the reliance was necessarily on the field ration. As planned by the commissary general and his principal assistants with the troops, the meat components of the travel ration and of the field ration, until fresh beef should be issued, consisted solely of bacon and canned roast beef. As before stated, the use of this beef had never been authorized save as a travel ration. It does not appear that at any time during the war, or shortly before, any proposition was submitted to the President for any change in the meat components of the ration for troops on land.

Coming back to the question as to the availability of any better food for the troops than was actually supplied, the court replies that for the sea voyages the choice of the meat components lay between canned corned beef, canned roast beef, salt pork, bacon, and salt or pickled beef. While it is true that large bodies of troops were conveyed on transports that were deficient in suitable or adequate cooking appointments from New York, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads to points in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War, voyages of from six to ten days' duration, and that the troops had no other meat than the three articles last named, yet the court is of the opinion that the reliance for the Santiago and

Porto Rican voyages on canned fresh and corned beef was wise, and that there were no other meat components available that were better, cooking facilities being unavailable; but the court believes that canned roast beef (without condiments), with which the troops were unfamiliar, was far less desirable than the canned corned beef, which was well known and liked by most of the men.

When the troops landed in Cuba, as a rule they took from the transports only their field kits; even camp kettles were generally left behind, and this, the court feels, was not justified. Were this experience to be repeated it is certain, in the opinion of the court, that three or four camp kettles would certainly be taken along by each company, even if the two men who carried them had been obliged to leave behind their arms and ammunition, the weight of which would have equaled or exceeded that of the vessels named.

While bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant food in campaign for troops serving in the tropics, the court believes that, combined with the vegetables that were available, it would have been more suitable and fit than the unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef eaten direct from the can.

The use of refrigerated beef on shore, after the troops had secured convenient harbors and landing facilities, was wise and desirable. The court believes that there was no better food available or practicable. Fresh beef from ship's refrigerators was available and issued at Santiago from and after July 21, and at some Porto Rican ports it was available early in August.

It need not be said that beef derived from good cattle, freshly slaughtered, would be most acceptable, but when the Porto Rican expedition was being organized nothing was known, or could be known, as to whether or not the landing would be unopposed. Certainly the expectation that the troops would be permitted to occupy more extensive areas than were, up to that time, controlled in Cuba, was not justified. The court is of the opinion that it was not only wise, but most desirable, that provision should be made to have at command and under control a supply of refrigerated beef for use while the troops should be employed securing good bases or operating near the coast. Until considerable areas had been occupied and the availability of native beef had been established, there was no better food than refrigerated beef that was practicable.

After the troops landed and penetrated inland the men subsisted largely upon native beef, and, while the complaints respecting its poor quality and toughness were not infrequent, and while it was wellnigh impossible in that hot climate and season to divest it of animal heat, yet it served a useful purpose, and for interior points was probably the best fresh meat component of the ration that was practicable. For such points fresh refrigerated beef was not available or practicable at all, and a comparison of it with the native beef can not therefore be made.

12. WOULD IT HAVE BEEN PRUDENT FOR OUR TROOPS TO HAVE MADE THE EXPEDITIONS TO SANTIAGO AND PORTO RICO WITHOUT THE PRESERVED MEATS, EITHER REFRIGERATED OR CANNED, WITH WHICH THEY WERE SUPPLIED?

A. The answer as respects the canned roast beef is, yes; but as respects refrigerated beef, no.

It has been contended that beef cattle should have been sent to Cuba from the States, landed through the surf, as were the horses and mules, herded near the troops, slaughtered as required, and the troops supplied from this source instead of from cold storage. The court does not subscribe to this view in so far as relates to the period of field operations be-



Cotton

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

A SLOW MARKET—ONLY CHANGES IN PRICES FOR SMALL LOTS ON THE DOCK—THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE SUPPLIES HELD WITH CONFIDENCE IN THEIR FUTURE MARKETING—A LIGHT EXPORT DEMAND.

The market has moved along in much the quiet conditions of the previous week, while it has not shown variations in prices except for small lots on the dock, prime grades of which on the indifferent feeling of buyers have been rather more urgently offered in this small way, while possibly the few buyers have found a little more consideration given their bids when close to the old rates. But there is very little of this prime quality on offer even in these limited quantities, while good oil quality is particularly scarce in any new arrivals offered from dock. Indeed, the bulk of the small lots that come out for sale from recent arrivals are of a good red grade, and of the under qualities, and there is indicated the closely bought up of supplies of the mills of their desirable oil. Naturally the mills which are working on limited quantities of seed that they had secured after the planting work had been done upon a cheap basis, would find a profit in the productions of this off grade oil even if they had to accept a price for it a little under the general market rates, while as they want to clean it up well in order to close business for the season there is at times the additional urgency in offering it. Each day makes even less of these small lots to be secured, as the receipts are steadily falling off while at no time recently have they been very important; a few days more will do away practically with additional arrivals for offer on this market outside of the few round lots that have been held by the mills for some time, and which are not likely to be on sale at once here by reason of the belief of a better condition of affairs as the season gets a little further along. It has not been possible this week to buy any considerable line of the oil at concessions from late held prices, and while the market is dull, it has not changed in any particular, outside of the feature alluded to for small lots, from the previous week. It may be that some further buying will be necessary before the favorable general statistical position is felt in a pronounced way; but it is clear that where a few round lots are held at the South their owners are not at all disturbed by the quiet look of affairs and are as indifferent over releasing them at the current prices as at any time during the recent period of buoyancy, while it is probable that if it were possible to secure these comparatively material quantities held by two or three of the mills that the situation of affairs would be healthier at once. And this, notwithstanding the present adverse position of the lard market; it is true that the hog product has flattened out from expectations, and that there is little near prospect of its recovering tone, while its dullness, and as incident to this month, and the improbability of its recovering marked activity much before July, affects the trading in compound lard to a restricted character; but the fact remains that there must be just so much more

oil is considered as having a secure position by reason of its statistical position and the belief that it will be closely used up before the opening of a new season; while except in the closing out of odds and ends of consignments it cannot be bought with any greater freedom than through the recent period of excited trading in it. Leaving out of consideration prime oil, and which class of goods is usually most directly affected by lard, the outside influences are a little more encouraging this week. Tallow had touched bottom when it got to 4 1-16 for the city made, in bids, while with the beginning of this week there was a continuance of continent and English demand for it, and there was found little of it to be had with 1-16 more money bid for it, and at least 3-16 more asked. Moreover, the West tallow is getting scarce again since the soapmakers had bought it up

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well, while its prices there are as well stronger. This further supports any firm views held over the grades of oil under prime, where any considerable parcels could be reached, although it cannot be said that demands from the soap trade for cotton oil have improved as yet. But soap grades of the oil are not in more than moderate supply at any point in the South, with the Valley probably holding the most important assortment. The Western soapmakers have picked up a few lots, for which they have paid steady prices. There has been no improvement from any direction. France has taken one or two quantities. The reports thence as well as from most points upon the continent, and from England, are of a brisk consumption of the oil, but dependence as yet is mainly upon accumulations, and which are working down steadily. There have been a few receipts of crude here this week, but with the advanced season they are showing but seldom as good quality as formerly, while they have on that account an easier range of prices.

There have been sales this week of 550 bbls. crude at 21 for off quality, and 22 for prime; 250 bbls. off quality at 20½@21; 1,750 bbls. yellow at 25½@25¾; 600 bbls. prime yellow, on dock at 25½; 100 bbls. do. at 25¼; 3,500 bbls. prime and strictly prime yellow at 26½@26¾, for export; 750 bbls. winter yellow at 29½@30; 500 bbls. white at 30. At the mills sales of 15 tanks crude off grade in the Valley, at 16½@17; 5 tanks crude, at near Atlantic points, at 18½@18¾, and 6 tanks do., in Texas, at 19½@19¾. (For Friday's Closings, see Page 42.)

COTTON OIL SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET.

The sixth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the Lone Star State, will be held at the Pacific Hotel, in Waco, Texas, on June 13, 14 and 15. Since the Association's last meeting, at Dallas, the organization has gained in strength, and proprietors and managers of oil mills in other States, as well as Texas, now look to the Association for their superintendents. Not a member of the Association has been without a good position and the organization now has applications from quite a number of mills in Texas, as well as other cotton-growing states for superintendents.

There is a special rate at the Pacific Hotel for those attending the Oil Mill Superintendents' Convention. There will be a maximum rate of \$5.00 for the round trip from all points in the State and on all roads. Applica-

tion should be made to your local ticket agent for date of sale of round trip tickets. Two other conventions will be held in Waco on these dates and there will, therefore, be no difficulty about cheap transportation, and the people of that hospitable city promise a lavish reception and a great entertainment.

The subjects for discussion will be: "Filtering and Settling of Crude Oil," by M. B. Koerper; "Presscloth and What Additional Cost per Ton by Using 3800 Pounds Pressure and Over, and the Accompanying Results," by George C. Walsch; "Tests of Oil and Meal, Oil, for Free Fatty Acid and Meal for Percentage of Oil Left in It," by R. H. Schumacher; "Cooperage and What Constitutes Good Cooperage," by H. F. F. Theissen; "The Proper Handling of Refuse Matter," by Geo. T. Parkhouse. Testing and Proper Setting of Scales by Competent Scale Men.

This programme will interest and be of mutual benefit for those who attend, and from present indications the attendance will be large.

Mr. George T. Parkhouse is the president of the Association, and Mr. Gustav A. Baumgarten, secretary. The latter requests those who purpose attending to notify him at once so that he may secure proper accommodation for them at the Pacific Hotel. There will be big demands made of the hotel's capacity on account of the two other conventions to be held in Waco at the same time, and the consequent large number of guests that the city's hotels will be called upon to provide for. Secretary Baumgarten's address is Schulenburg, Texas.

Calef's Review of the Markets.

Mr. H. W. Calef, the broker, of New York, under date of May 8, says:

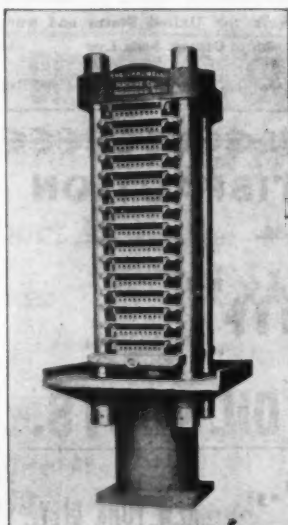
Tallow.—Up to the beginning of the current month, when 4 1-16 was accepted for city tallow in hhd., the purchases for exportation, with few exceptions, were small and unimportant. And the few larger transactions were disappointing in their results, delaying scarcely at all the inevitable decline. While for commoner stock the Western market yielded quite as much as ours did, the best sorts—in part contracted for—did not fall so much. It is now plain that the production and sales of soap in the earlier spring were forced; and that in the nature of things the lessened demand for consumption could not fail to cause a heavy reduction in values. Ordinarily, Europe buys pretty freely of us at this season. Yet this year we have seen almost unexampled dullness, for several

weeks, in the principal foreign markets. While their stocks were and are moderate, their local production had been somewhat liberal; meanwhile, the season is pretty well advanced. From Australasia, during April, 3,600 tons were shipped; and from this port, 3,700,100 lbs. of tallow, and 3,963,000 lbs. grease were cleared. Within the past day or two some of the melters have regained confidence, in view of more active buying by exporters; and for the present, at least, prime city and other standard grades are firmer. Sales of hhd., at 4 1-16 to 4½; and of tierces, strong-bodied, at 4¾ to 4½; country parcels in undesirable packages being disposed of, as to quality, chiefly from 4¾ to 4¾. Edible has been comparatively neglected, and continues to be offered freely at 5 cents for best brands. In grease stearine, trading has been light, with some recent sales of yellow and white to exporters, at 4 to 4¼. Prime lard stearine quotable at 5¾ to 5 ¾. Oleo stearine improved a little, but settled back to 5 11-16, at which there were sales to-day. Little has been done in lard greases for shipment, and the very slow sale of oils makes the local trading light. White has been dealt in at 3¾ to 3¾ for handsome, and 3¾ for common; some sales of fair yellow at 3¾ to 3½; brown being too unsettled to quote. For good bright bone and house greases, sellers ask 3¾ to 3¾, with sales of fair quality at 3½ to 3¾. Tankage is doing better and in request at \$1.75—\$1.80 for high-grade bone as to quality and analysis. Bones hard clean boiled in request at \$18.50—\$20.00, and steamed at \$16.50, \$18.50 and \$19.00.

Oils generally very slow; with sales of saponified red at 4 to 4¼, lard, 41 to 42, and retail lots of olive foots at previous rates. Soap grades of cotton oil tend in buyer's favor, and recent business has been very light. Dealers ask for crude, 21 to 22½, as to quality; 25½ for good off-yellow, and 26 to 26½ for prime yellow. Palm kernel somewhat easier as well as Ceylon coconut to arrive. Extreme rates still obtained for jobbing lots from store, as also for Cochiti. Cotton foots scarce, and quoted at ¾ to ¾c.

—W. H. Fosner, of Chicago, contemplates building a large creamery in Texas. He is inspecting the localities at Rosenberg, Richmond, Brookshire, Alvin and Webster, in that State.

—The Home Ice Plant, of Brownsville, Tenn., of which Mr. W. W. Wayne is manager, has been improved by the addition of new machinery, which increases the daily capacity.



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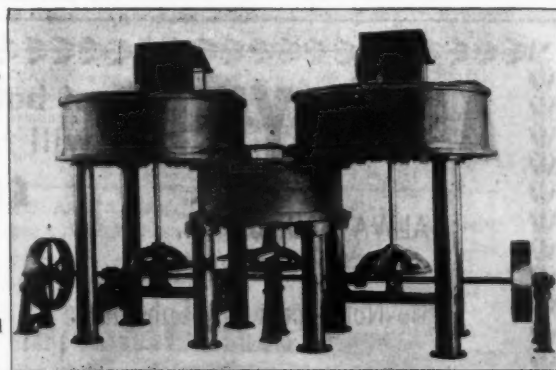
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—As had been expected, the exporters did not wait for a possible 4 market for city in hhds., but when it got to 4 1-16 they felt that it was time to buy; the business reported in our last review at that price determined the lowest point of the market. This week there was enhanced strength all around, with 1-16 advanced prices bid at once at its beginning, or 4%, while the melters were talking up to and above 4%. It ran along through that way for Tuesday and Wednesday, and the prospects were of continued firmness, while reports of Thursday and Friday's markets will be found further along in this review. Both the continent and English shippers were bidding 4%, but they only secured one lot of 100 hhds. city at that. There is evidently a most urgent demand at the inside quoted price of 4%, and which would be a 1-16 higher than last week, and it is believed that at least 1,000 hhds. would be taken up at once by exporters if they could be secured at 4%. But on Wednesday the melters were asked to give refusals at 4%, and they declined, although it was quite probable that if an exporter had then said he would pay 4 1/4, he would have secured about 200 hhds. at that. However, up to the moment nothing has been done over 4%, and that price represents the best open bid. The English market has a firmer tone, although its public sale on Wednesday did not show changed prices, where 1,000 casks were offered and 250 casks sold. The export demand can be looked upon, not as stimulated from any pronounced change to firmness abroad, but more from the fact that shippers had waited until they thought bottom prices had been reached here, and then hurried their buying orders forward in such degree that the supplies here have been closely bought up and the improved prices have resulted. Then again the home trade here and at the West, which had neglected buying while the position was weak, began jumping in for supplies again when they found exporters buying and which has entranced the feeling of strength all over the country. The New York melters, except the two largest, have sold up their makes for a couple of weeks. The two melters referred to have about 200 hhds. to offer this week, and about

as much for next week. Further large sales of city in hhds. would not then be immediately possible except for future deliveries. There has been more city in tierces sold this week, and which has reduced the offerings of hogshead tallow, and as this has brought up to 4 1/2, it would mean that hogshead tallow ought to bring 4 1/4. These sales of city in tierces have been 1,000 tes. at 4 7-16@4 1/2, and shows probably the continent demand. Unless a sale of city, in hhds. takes place before the close of the week at 4 1/4, the contract deliveries to the home trade of 200 hhds. will go in as usual. On the basis of the latest sale, which was at 4%. The country made comes in very slowly, but it is probable that the improved conditions of the market will bring it forward more freely; the sales of country made have been 225,000 pounds at 4 1/4@4%, as to quality, and occasionally at 4 1/2 for choice. The Australian shipments for April were 3,613 tons, against 3,087 tons last year, while from January to May they were 13,642 tons, against 12,399 tons, last year, 20,548 tons, in '97, and 17,946 tons in '96. At the West there has been a good deal more done at stronger prices, with in Chicago sales of 1,000 tes. city at 4, with at the close 4 1/4 asked, and 750 tes. No. 2 at 3 1/2@3 3/4, where prime packers is held at 4%; prime country at 4 1/4@4%, No. 2 country at 3 3/4@3 1/2, and No. 2 packers at 3 3/4@4%.

On Thursday the reported sale of 100 hhds. city early in the week at 4 1/4 could not be traced to a definite source, and as that left the last previous sale at 4 1-16c, the contract deliveries to the home trade will go in at that, unless a sale occurs before night at a bet-

ter rate, and notwithstanding that the market is now 4 1/4c bid and 4 3-16@4 1/4c asked. The Liverpool cable is stronger on Australian, which is quoted 6d higher, or at 24s 6d.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been a little more desire to buy by the lard refiners, who, however, have hardly an improved trading in compound lard in the general dullness of the lard trade, yet having been out of the market are now forced in for a little resupply, while they are pursuing their usual conservative course over buying and not taking more of the stearine than they actually need, notwithstanding the easier prices. There have been sales here of 75,000 pounds out of town at 5 11-16, and 75,000 pounds do. at 5%, both delivered here. At Chicago, 5% quoted.

LARD STEARINE.—The market has a slack look, as there is enough being turned out here by the refiners themselves for their use. Western is quoted nominally about 5%.

GREASE.—There has been more done here with exporters and the market is in rather better shape. The receipts from the West are not large. The local presses and soap people have shown more interests over buying. Sales here of 75,000 pounds "A" white at 4, and 150,000 pounds yellow at 3 3/4@3 1/2. "A" white at 3 3/4@4%; "B" white at 3 3/4; yellow at 3 3/4@3%; bone and house grease at 3 1/2@3 3/4; while 250,000 pounds white sold in Chicago at 3 1/2@3 3/4.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is some export inquiry, and there is a disposition to hold the market firmly since supplies are not large. White quoted at 4%@4 1/2, and yellow at 4 1/4@4 1/2.

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NEW YORK CITY.

LARD OIL.—There has been conservative buying through the week. The manufacturing interests feel like taking the oil with a good deal of reserve by reason of the weak look of the lard market, believing that the cost of the oil will not be further against them, while taking the chances of more favorable prices on the dull condition of the lard market. Yet there is necessarily steady taking of moderate quantities of the oil as the large mills are actively employed. The sales are mainly at 42¢/43, with some difficulty at the close of getting over 41 for car lots.

CORN OIL.—There is a freer trading for export markets, and the makes are not accumulating materially, while there is a good tone to the market; sales range from \$3.35 to \$3.75 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 32.)

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

A company has been organized at Tupelo, Miss., to build a \$30,000 cottonseed oil mill at that place.

The Citizens' Oil Mill and Cotton Plant of Waynesboro, Ga., with improved machinery, is nearing completion, and it is said will be one of the finest in the State.

The Gadsden (Ala.) Cottonseed Oil Company has begun the erection of a \$25,000 guano factory at that place. The contract has been given and the machinery purchased. The plant is to have a daily capacity of fifty tons.

The Bishopville Cotton Oil Company, of Bishopville, S. C., with a proposed capital of \$20,000, has applied for a charter to build and operate a mill at that place. The incorporators will be: George F. Parrott, W. B. Scarborough and William Reid, of Bishopville.

Messrs. Self and Moore, cotton oil men of Crockett, Texas, will soon build a \$35,000 cotton seed oil mill in Nacogdoches, Texas. The plan of the mill company was promulgated at a meeting in the offices of Perkins, Matthews & Harris, of Nacogdoches, and the plan subscribed to. Hon. E. A. Blunt is largely interested and was chairman of the meeting.

The Selma (N. C.) Oil and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated in that State with a capital of \$25,000. The company will manufacture and sell cottonseed oil and fertilizers, etc. The head office will be Selma, Johnston County, N. C. The incorporators are M. C. Winston, N. E. Egerton, W. H. Etheridge, T. H. Whitley, J. T. Corbett, W. B. Driver, J. H. Worley, J. H. Williams, D. B. Perkins, R. R. Enson, W. E. Neal, R. M. Nowell, T. G. Seay, John W. Futrell, W. B. Oliver & Son, B. Goowwin, R. J. Noble, J. W. Perry, William M. Sanders, Allen K. Smith, B. B. Adams, J. D. Parrish, D. H. McCullers, Charles W. Horne, Ernest L. Hinton, A. G. and D. W. Barbour, W. A. Barnes, Arrah O. Holt, Nova K. Wilson.

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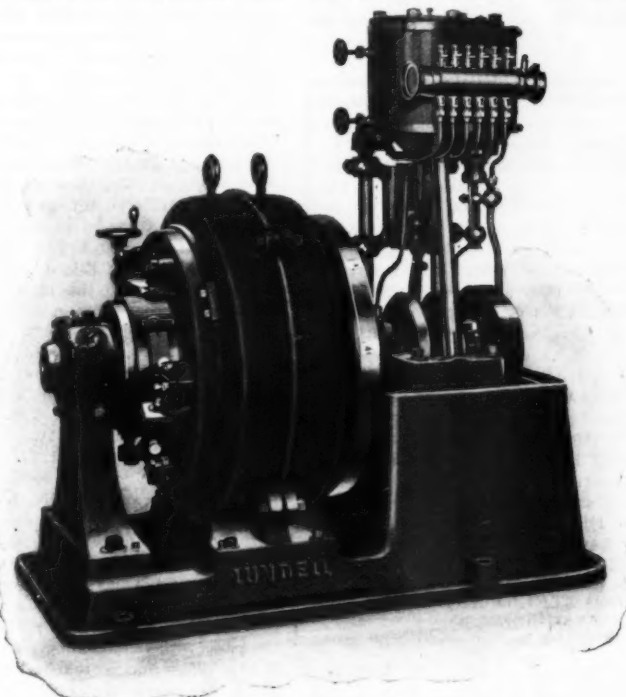
A LUNDELL DIRECT CONNECTED GENERATOR OUTFIT.

The illustration shows a Lundell generator driven by direct connection to a Forbes Marine type engine. The size of the generator shown here is nominally of 8 K. W. capacity, having a speed of 500 R. P. M., and capable of operating an equipment of 160 16-C. P. lamps at full candle power. The set from which this photograph was made has been installed on the steam yacht "Postmaster-General" now doing duty in New York harbor. When the plant was installed an exhaustive test was made, which showed that the apparatus is capable of developing 10.8 K. W. supplying 216 lamps. As the primary qual-

allows the commutator to run cool. The magnetic circuit is very short, requiring less copper to energize the field, and thus conduces to high efficiency.

The details of both generator and engine are carefully worked out; the engine runs smoothly and without vibration. The generator will meet the most exact specifications in regard to heating, sparking limits, and efficiency.

The Sprague Electric Company, No. 20 Broad street, New York, advise us that they are supplying these direct connected types in the following sizes: 8 K. W., 16 K. W., and 32 K. W. generating current for 160, 320, 360 and 640 lamps respectively. The company also states that they have found it necessary to operate their factory on an average of



SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Lundell Generator Driven by Direct Connection to a Forbes Marine Type Engine.

ities in a direct-connected set for marine work, especially by yachts and similar classes of vessels, is compactness, light weight, ability to stand overloads and accessibility. It will be seen that these points are met when it is mentioned that the total weight of this set is 1050 lbs., or about 1/8 lb. per watt output. The amount of space taken is small, being 27 inches wide by 6 feet 2 inches long, the height being 38 inches. One particular feature of this set is excellent, the center of gravity is low, insuring a great degree of stability. The ability of the generator to carry an overload, without sparking at the brushes, is due to the series wound armature and the use of a single field coil, which is a peculiar feature of Lundell generators. This single coil magnetizes all the different field poles to the same degree of intensity. The armature is well ventilated. The commutator is large in diameter, and breadth of face, which

fifteen hours a day in order to meet the increased demand for their motors and generators.

WHOLESALE RETAILING IN CARDIFF.

The Christ Church (New Zealand) Meat Company has, without much ado, begun the direct retailing of its frozen meat in Great Britain. This company has opened a shop at 118 Queen street, Cardiff, for the sale of its ("Eclipse") brand of Canterbury mutton. This is the beginning of a general plan to precipitate wholesale meat into retail channels by the dealer.

Swift and Company and Hammond sell beef at Cardiff. The New Zealand mutton, which is shipped direct to Barry docks at Cardiff, where a new 25,000 carcass cold store has just been opened, is met by Australian meat, Sansinena and River Plate Fresh Meat Company's stuff, which also comes there direct. The Sansinena Company also sends frozen beef direct to Cardiff. The Bute Docks cold store at that port is not used at present.

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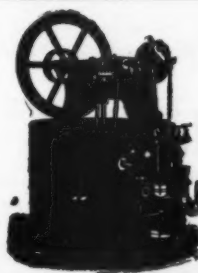
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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues in a decidedly strong position, although there hasn't been a great deal doing, owing to the light offerings of branded stocks, which is mainly in demand. Another reason is the indisposition on the part of tanners to purchase old natives. Everything desirable is well cleaned up.

No. 1, NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, are in some accumulation. Late hides have brought 12, which is the prevailing figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have moved in a limited way at 11½c. COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have moved at 11c. More could be sold at that figure.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are firmly sustained at 12c. They are very scarce.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb. and up, have sold at 11c, which is the present market. Lights are being held, 11¼@11½c.

BRANDED COWS are scarce and offering at 10½c to 11c.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Eastern tanners having been making overtures to buy the market is firmly sustained.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb., free of brands and grubs, have sold in a small way at 9½c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb., are worth 9½c to 10c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in active request at 9½@9¼c flat.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb. and up, are worth 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 8½@8¼c flat and are stronger in tone.

CALFSKINS.—An ordinary selection, 8 to 15 lb., is worth 12@12½c. There are few offering.

KIPS are an indifferent factor at 10½c.

DEACONS.—5000 lights sold at 55c; 52½@72½c is the range of quotations.

SLUNKS—25c.

HORSEHIDES.—A No. 1 hide brings \$3.40 to \$3.42½.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a generally improved condition of the market. We quote: Fresh packer pelts, \$1.00@1.25; country pelts, 70¢@1.00; fresh packer shearlings, 33¢@33½c; country shearlings, 15¢@25c; fresh packer lambs, 70¢@1.00.

BOSTON.

BUFFS are worth 9½c and New Englands hard to get at 9½c.

CALFSKINS.—The supply of light stock is inadequate to the demand.

SHEEPSKINS.—Excellent demand for everything desirable, both domestic and foreign.

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KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales rather light for the entire week. To be sure there are not many hides to offer, and outside of 3500 heavy native cows and about 4500 native steers no other hides could be offered in this city for any reasonable prompt shipment. In fact, nearly all the packers are sold ahead on Colorados, Butts and Texas. This week so far the sales are again limited, principally on account of the offerings, as the slaughter of the packers for the past week was not very large, and nothing except native steers and cows yet fit for prompt shipment. The packers are still very stiff in their ideas. While they are willing to sell their April native steers at 12c, they are holding firm at 12½c, lights 11½c for their May slaughter. None of the packers, except one, at present writing care to offer Texas. Sales have been made in Chicago at 12¼, but the packers even here refuse to quote this price for May, thinking that as they have none in salt to offer, that they will be full worth 12½c per pound for the heavies, 12c for the lights and a fraction over 11c for the extremes. Some of them do not even care to quote Colorados at 11½c. Most of them will not offer May butt brands unless at 11½c. Branded cows are still very scarce and 11c the valuation. Eight cents have been refused by all the packers for branded bulls, 8½c the valuation. A few native bulls hang fire at 9½c flat is a little more than the tanners care to purchase at. The inquiry from the tanners for the past ten days has been pretty slack; while some of them make inquiry for hides, they are not willing to pay the prices which the packers demand, and it would seem that if the 12½c line is reached for native and heavy Texas, the trust will have to lead the way. It would not be surprising after the May hides, which will be the last of the grubbing privilege for several months to come, disappear from the market, to see hides a trifle dull and perchance a slight reaction from the highest prices at present demanded.

THE SHEEPSKIN market without any noticeable change; packer's accumulations sold as quickly as offered. In a short time the wool pelts will entirely disappear and the packers seemingly think it poor policy to pile up skins now that the warm weather is full on us. The packers are, therefore, willing to make some slight concessions to effect prompt sales.

Later—Market very firm after sales, 3000 April-May natives 12½c, 4000 Texas 12c, 11½c and 11c, 3000 butts at 11c, 1500 Colorados at 11c, 600 heavy native steers at 12½c, 600 light native steers at 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is comparatively little doing, despite which the tone of the market has improved somewhat, probably owing to the superior quality of the offerings. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9½@10c.
CITY COWS, 9½c.
COUNTRY COWS, 9@9½c.
COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.
COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.
CALFSKINS—Few on hand.
SHEEPSKINS—An improved condition is noted.

NEW YORK.

The market is closely sold up and prices are fairly sustained. The market of the past week has been quiet, owing to light offerings.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 11@11½c.
SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 11c.
CITY COWS, 10@10½c.
CALFSKINS, (see page 37).
HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

Despite the fact that trading has been very limited, the market continues strong and decidedly in the packer's favor. The main reasons for the failure of tanners to operate were the objection of the latter to ancient natives and the difficulty in securing branded stock. The country market, while firmly sustained, has also been quiet. The main inquiry comes from Eastern tanners, who have purchased in a limited way. Buffs are available in Boston at 9½c. This seems to be the limit which tanners will pay and holders, while not especially anxious to sell on this basis, will dispose of at least some of their holdings. There is little doing in Philadelphia, and but little in New York. In the latter center hides are closely sold up and outside prices prevail.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 12c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb. and up, 11½c; Colorado steers, 11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; under 55 lb., 11¼@11½c; branded cows, 10½c; native bulls, 9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buff, 40 to 60 lb., 9½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb., 9¼@10c; branded steers and cows, 9@9¼c flat; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9½c; No. 2, 9½c; native bulls, 8½@8¾c; calfskins, 12¢@12½c; slunks, 10½c for No. 1; deacons, 52½¢@72½c; klunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.40@3.42½c; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.00@1.25; country pelts, 70¢@1.00; packer shearlings, 33¢@33½c; country shearlings, 15¢@25c; packer lambs, 70¢@1.00.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c; New England hides, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c; country cows, 9@9½c; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 11¼@12c; butt branded steers, 11¢@11½c; side-branded steers, 11c; city cows, 10¢@10½c; native bulls, 9½@9¾c; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Pfarrer & Templin, hide and skin brokers of New York, have moved to 84 Gold street.

Arthur G. W. Koch, hide dealer of Kansas City, died on the 8th inst. of heart failure. He was 40 years of age.

The Eureka Leather Company is the name of a new tanning corporation of Philadelphia. Their authorized capital is \$20,000.

The patent leather trust of Newark, N. J., is said by a prominent tanner of that place to be nearing organization. Most of the prominent firms have given options on their plants.

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WOOL SITUATION ENCOURAGING.

We have carefully scanned the wool situation and present our conclusions to the trade.

In opening their review of the Australian pastoral industry for 1898, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Limited, very properly say:

"Flocks that had been raised to a high standard of excellence after years of arduous care and labor were still further decimated, and the pastoralists have had, in spite of every effort, to face a terrible death rate; added to which the wool actually marketed has in most instances lost its true character and style, which will probably take years of careful breeding to regain."

Well watered and well pastured runs could not be fully stocked from even famished districts because of the general mortality among sheep. Merino and fine cross-bred wools have realized more satisfactory prices than last year.

The anticipated decrease in the supply of Australian wool was to a certain extent, depreciated by the paucity of the American demand which fell from 328,661,590 lbs. in 1897 to 88,423,350 lbs. in 1898, a decrease of 240,238,236 lbs., due to the American buyers heavily stocking up the year previous in anticipation of an important move in the wool market, and in anticipation of increased duties. At this time, European manufacturers foreseeing a shortage and rise in finer wools, took the precaution of operating freely in Merinos and the higher grade Crossbreds. This, too, in the face of the fact that the European factory warehouses were overstocked with raw material far in excess of their equivalent in Tops and Yarns. They have been operating on this supply, and this with the combined fact of the heavy American purchases of 1897 left the market latterly without buyers. The exhaustion of this reserve stock will again force the buyers into the market.

The enormous production of carcass Crossbreds accounts for the low price of low cross-bred wools. This increase is due to the frozen meat industry, where the carcass is especially bred for the meat market, and the pelt or wool is thrown into the market as a by-product for what it is worth. New Zealand and Argentina are the chief factors in this frozen mutton effect upon the coarse wool situation.

The "mercerizing process" of treating cotton to supplant the cheap imitations of wool fabrics has seriously affected that grade fabric and thrown back on the market the wool formerly used in those "woolens."

In 1891, there were 104,657,648 sheep on the continent of Australia, and 19,891,304 in New Zealand and Tasmania, making a total of 124,548,952 in Australasia. In 1898 there were only 98,515,942 sheep in Australasia. Of these, over 20,000,000 are in New Zealand, as against 18,227,186 in 1897. There was a total of only 77,253,606 on the continent of Australia as against 89,744,908 in 1896, and 104,657,648 in 1891, or a net loss of 27,404,042 sheep in Australia alone.

The decrease in the number of finely bred sheep, and, hence, of the Merino and higher grade Crossbred fleeces hardened the market for these wools, while the extra quantity of coarse wools thrown on the market by the expansion of the frozen mutton trade has given those wools the opposite effect, as their values have retrograded in the market. In 1894-5 Australia exported 1,506,402 bales of wool. In 1898-9 that country will export less than 1,275,000; a total falling off of 231,402 bales. In 1894-5 New Zealand shipped 355,488 bales, and approximately 430,000 or a net increase of 75,000 bales, mostly coarse wool. In 1894 the River Plate exported 443,000 bales of wool against 555,000 bales in 1898; a gain of

112,000 bales. The cape sent to market 288,000 bales in 1896, and 279,000 in 1898; Great Britain had available for market in 1896, 568,000 bales, and 578,000 bales in 1898; the United States for Europe, 682,000 bales in 1896, and 667,000 for 1898; "other sorts" which entered the European market totaled for 1896, 505,000, and 494,000 for 1898; showing a total for all sorts of 4,432,000 in 1896, and 4,276,000 in 1898, equivalent to a shortage of 156,000 bales for the period. While medium to good Merinos and fine Crossbreds advanced fully 15 per cent. during the year, Lincolns and the coarse wools weakened about 25 per cent.

The total amount of the world's production of wool is 2,689,614,124 lbs. This includes Turkish wools, mohair, alpaca and camel's hair.

The shortage in Australian wool will not be met by any increase from South America, as finer wools will, it is expected, show a shortage there also. Under normal conditions there will be an improved general demand for Merinos for some time to come; the sympathetic position of fine Crossbreds being naturally affected thereby reasonably assures a strong market for those wools for some time, unless this improved condition encourages the New Zealand and South American breeders to revert to this class of sheep.

The coarser wools under normal conditions are at the mercy of the frozen meat trade. They are certainly low enough now to be steady. The Crossbred wool (mostly of the coarser kind) of New Zealand is 85 per cent. of that colony's total clip; Merino being only 15 per cent. The Crossbreds and other coarse wools of South America make 70 per cent. of that country's total wool output; Merinos make up the other 30 per cent.

The poor lambing and actual loss of sheep throughout Australia during the last four years of continuous drouth will seriously af-

fect the quantity and the quality of the wool to be shipped from that country for the next two years at least. Inasmuch as Australia alone supplies nearly one-third of the total amount of wool available for European and North American consumption that fact will have a marked effect upon the wool market.

Looking over the field from the standpoint of decimated flocks, decreased output, and the shortening of reserve stocks of wools in the warehouses, the wool situation is encouraging to the dealer, and discouraging to the manufacturer.

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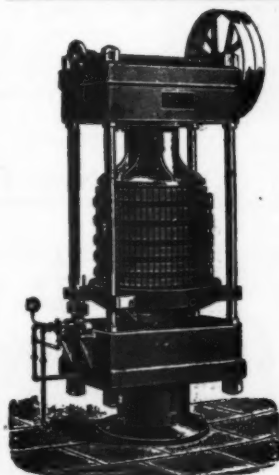
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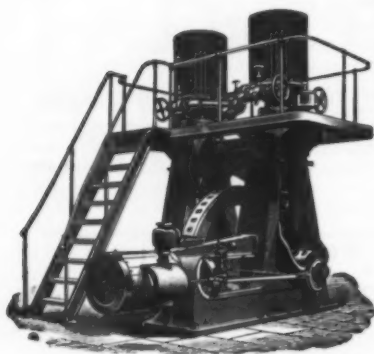
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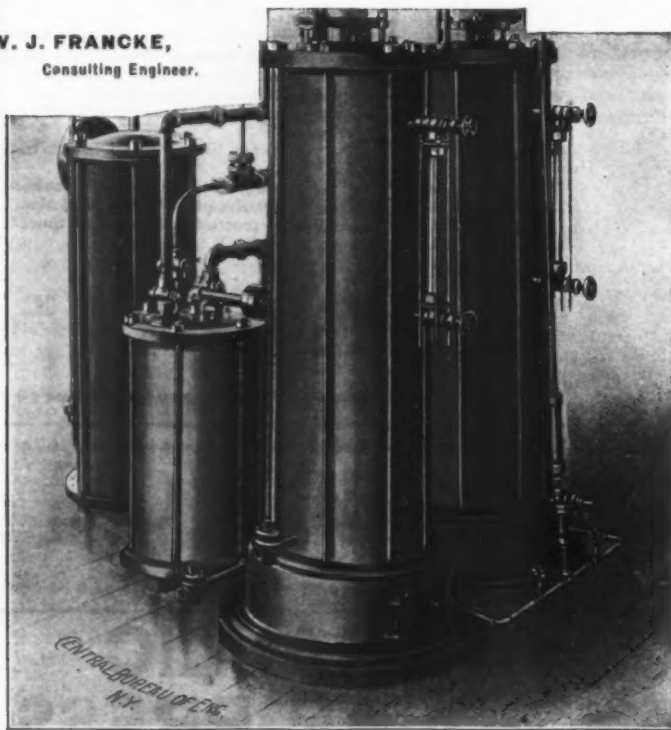
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We contract for the Equipment of
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The Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is a Wonder. It is Intended for Attachment to Ice Boxes Consuming from 250 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. of Ice per Day. We claim for this Apparatus a Continuous Automatic Circulation of the Refrigerating Agent. Unlike All Others it Requires NO PUMP, NO ENGINE, NO MECHANIC, NO BRINE, no Re-charging with Chemicals, and can be Installed Without Interruption to any Business. The Cost of Refrigeration is Greatly Reduced. Every Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is Guaranteed to do all We Claim for it in every Particular. A Detailed Description of the Operation of the Vacuum System of Refrigeration will be sent on Application.

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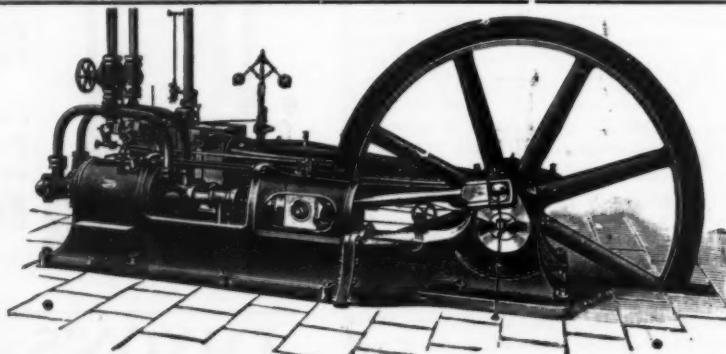
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**Refrigerating
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COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES, HOTELS,
AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.



IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

Try our **WANT AND FOR SALE Columns.**

Ice and Refrigeration

—A new 12-ton ice machine will be added to John Blankenbuhler's plant at the Third street bridge, Zanesville, Ohio.

—The Davenport (Ia.) Malting Company will build a cold storage warehouse at Reinbeck, in that state. The building will be near the Burlington depot, and to the west of it.

—A cheese factory of good capacity will be built in Henrietta, Texas. The capital has nearly all been subscribed. The mayor of the city is interested in a general way in the enterprise.

—The C. R. Higgins Artificial Ice Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are: C. R. Higgins, Henry C. Hanna and Alex and B. White.

—The Self-Acting Ice Maker Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators are: Victor H. Emerson, Newark, N. J.; John K. Lemrow and R. C. Wooster, of New York City. The company will sell ice machines, etc.

—Fuller, Perkins & Co., the commission and cold storage firm at Denison, Texas, have rented the Lebrecht building in that city from its owner, Mayor Lebrecht. The purpose of the lessees is to remodel the structure and put in a first-class cold storage plant of large capacity.

—The Queen City manufacturing plant at Meriden, Miss., has been purchased by the Eagle Cotton Oil Company, of that place.

The new owners will convert the premises into an ice factory and refrigerating plant. The capacity will be fifty tons of ice per day. We are indirectly informed that the contract for machinery has been awarded, though this is not confirmed.

—The M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company have received orders for a 70-ton ice-making machine for Australia and a 60-ton machine for New Zealand. The Natal authorities have granted to the government of the South African Republic a valuable piece of ground in Durban Bay for the erection of cold storage works. The construction of these works will be begun very shortly and it is expected that the undertaking will bring orders to ice and refrigerating machinery makers.—New York Journal of Commerce.

—The St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Company has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$500,000. The incorporators are: James Campbell, Adolphus Busch, William L. Huse, Henry Haarstick, Edwards Whitaker, Samuel M. Dodd, Isaac W. Morton, E. C. Simmons, J. C. Van Blarcom, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas H. West, A. P. Coombe, T. S. McPheeters, James L. Blair, Robert McJones, William R. Rixby, John D. Filley, William E. Guy, L. F. Jones, Benjamin Gratz, and George O. Carpenter. The company will do a general refrigerating business.

—The incorporation of the Columbus (Ohio) Ice Company of that city was formed from

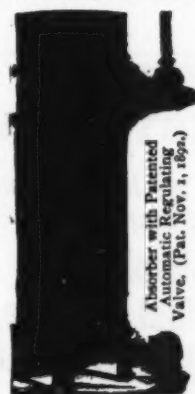
the combining of the old company of the same name, and the Jaeger Ice Company, established about 45 years ago. The present company, organized in March, 1898, deals in both natural and artificial ice, and in the manufacture of the latter has in service, it is said, the only "plate plant" in that city. These plates are 10x14 inches in breadth and from 12 to 13 inches in thickness. Ice is frozen from distilled water and the plate machine is so named from the fact that it freezes ice in a sheet or plate in distinction from the ordinary can system. W. F. Polly is the president and Frederick Jaeger the treasurer.

Softening Hard Water for Boilers.

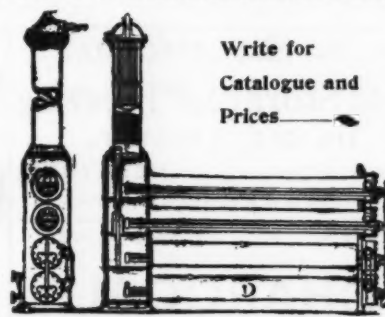
The practice of softening hard water for boilers is advocated in the "Mechanical World," on the ground that it saves fuel, insures increased safety of working and longer life of the boilers, also a great saving in the cost of cleaning and of repairs.

It is held that pitting and corrosion can not be caused by properly softened water, unless it be allowed to concentrate unduly, nor can the use of such water cause leakage, corrosion of brass cocks and of gauge fittings most likely arising from the use of alkali in excess, this being simply due to neglect; but the evil of pitting, even where apparently caused by softened water, may really be due to the uncovering of old "pits" by the removal of old scale, which always occurs when softened water is first used in a dirty boiler.

When once started, pitting is likely to continue, owing to galvanic action between the metal and the crust of oxide of iron contained in the cavity. But by thoroughly scraping the pits, so as to remove every trace of the oxide, then painting the metal surface thinly with mineral lubricating oil, considerable advantage is gained.



THE BEST
Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.
It is the Simplest, Most Economical, Most Durable of them All.



Write for
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Prices

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

REASONS WHY P & B INSULATING PAPERS

They are the most durable in the market.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
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The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

P & B PAINTS A PERFECT COATING FOR PIPES, COILS, CONDENSERS, VATS, ETC.

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Manufacturers of P & B Products.
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Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave.

Write us for Samples and full particulars.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Edwin P. Collins, wholesale grocer, by Alex. H. Ebbes; William Edward Sammons (A. Lester Hoyer, provisions), by A. Lester Hoyer, and John P. Curney (Grinnell, Minturn & Co., flour), by Henry Koper.

New members elected at the last meeting of the Board of Managers: E. Harvey (Harvey & Outerbridge, shipping and commission); Edward M. Timmons (Mutual Co., towing and lumber); John Miller, (C. B. Richards, steamship agents); Charles Dickinson (Albert McKinson Co., seeds).

Visitors at the Exchange: A. E. Roseveard, Montreal; T. E. Marshall and J. H. Hellenan, Philadelphia; Jos. Tate, Baltimore; W. S. Archer, and J. C. Donnell, Pittsburg; H. H. Gardner, Boston; Henry Hampe, Hamburg; Alfred F. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; John Bingham, Liverpool; G. W. Meyrath, Omaha; D. H. Hunt, Chicago.

Practical Information About the Adirondack Mountains.

No. 20 of the "Four Track Series," entitled "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," has just been issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This folder contains an immense amount of practical information about the Adirondack Mountains in a condensed but very comprehensive form. It has a map of this wonderful region, carefully revised to date, that is a marvel of accuracy and beauty, also a complete list of hotels, boarding houses, private camps, lakes, rivers, etc., etc., plainly and correctly located on the map by marginal references, and which has been carefully corrected to date. The folder will be found an invaluable aid in arranging a trip to the mountains. Other valuable features are a complete list of stage lines, steamer routes and other modes of conveyance in the Adirondack region, together with the rates of fare for same. The time

required to make the trip from any large city in the United States is also given. A copy will be sent free, post paid to any address upon receipt of a one cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Tariff Changes for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, by direction of the President, has made the following amendments to the tariff schedules and port regulations in Cuba and Porto Rico: The tariff rate on butter and oleomargarine to Porto Rico has been reduced from \$4.10 per 100 kilograms to \$2.10 per 100 kilograms.

Temporarily all vessels, whether American or foreign, are to be permitted to load and clear for the United States from Porto Rican ports without being subject to penalties. Heretofore it has been required that all trade between ports in Porto Rico and the United States, and between different ports in Porto Rico, should be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and no others.

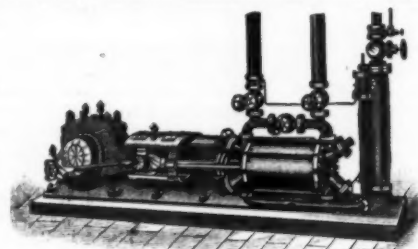
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**The Linde
Is Best.**

It uses *Less Power, Fuel, Water, Oil.*
It is *Simple, Durable, Easily Operated.*
It can be run at High Speed, and there is no danger of explosion.
It is the most economical in Use of Ammonia.

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Our Record.
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Machines in Successful
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Fred W. Wolf Company,
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Our Guarantee
Covers not only Construction and Capacity—But also Consumption of Fuel, Water and Ammonia.

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Cold Storage and Freezing

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MANUFACTURER OF
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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
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ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

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81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . . .**

Inspections and tests made to determine the most economical method of running a Refrigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having plants in prospect or in process of erection.

REFRIGERATION

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ICE MAKING.



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PERMIT US TO
GIVE YOU AN
ESTIMATE.

*Because we manufacture
and install the*

**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

*Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.*

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 Osceola Street OSHKOSH, WIS

The season for game being over, quotations for the time being are suspended.

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

Retail Department.

TO THE CALFSKIN SHARE-HOLDERS.

We have no candidates for any office in the New York Butchers Calf Skin Association. Our friendly advice, therefore, is not intended to boom or to discredit any one. We speak from a broad, business standpoint, and every other commercial body in the country directed by marketmen might listen without loss of time.

The Calfskin Association is simply a business concern drawing its supplies from certain sources and selling the same in the open market with others. Its dealings is a business proposition in the strictest commercial sense. The margin of profit is the product of careful buying; shrewd selling, and good management of the incidents and details of the business. The forthcoming election of officers and directors next week to pilot this association for another year is the usual grave annual problem presented to the shareholders. Safe business men are hard to find. Heads with specific commercial knowledge and acumen are scarce even in large bodies of men. Steady, cool, conservative brains are rarer still even if there are many with general ideas which become feverish and unsafe in critical times. The shareholders in the Calfskin Association should pick out those men who possess these commercial requirements and elect them if they would have their association continue to be a success in a mercantile sense. Sentiment in such a matter is the rankest business folly. This concern has weathered the storm and its stock is now one of those solid investments which makes the shares desirable and hard to get. Good counsels have piloted this enterprise in the past. Its management has not been the worst of many excellent metropolitan businesses. It is for the shareholders to see to it that the margin of profit is not cut by some sentiment which can not but cause regret, shake confidence, and shape the Calfskin Association for the shoals for the ensuing twelve months. The membership should be added up, scanned, weeded out, and the very best men selected to hold this business house well against the flood tide which will breast it in this and the next year. Men who thoroughly understand skins, and the skin markets as well as the agencies for reaching them to the best advantages should be selected. The shareholders must be the judges as to whether the present or other members of the association best meet these trade requirements in a safe business. It is a sound business condition which now has the shares above par and out of the market. It would be a calamity to experience a series of blunders which would drag their high notch under water and eventually swamp them and the concern under the flood.

We are looking over the business field and at the attributes which any other business insists on having in its chief advisers. We are staring at the inexorable laws of trade and the machinations of commercial strife. It is when we change our view from these to the Calfskin Association and its approaching election at an important time that we offer these unbiased, friendly observations.

THE BUTCHER'S ART FOR PROFIT.

There are three arts in the retail meat business, viz.: The art of buying meat, the art of exhibiting meat, and the art of selling meat.

Every marketman thinks he knows all about the art of buying his stuff. We will let him still believe that he does, even in the face of the fact that the salesmen in the ice boxes of the dealers say that more than half of the butchers really do not know how to buy meat.

The art of exhibiting meat or displaying it either about the shop, in the window, or of showing individual cuts to the customer in quest of some fancied piece, is the art which is the secret of custom-building, and of profit-making after the stock has been properly purchased and hung upon the racks or hooks.

Some enticing salesmen and boss butchers themselves are adepts at the counter, and use this accomplishment of showing meat to get rid of old stock. Speaking from the standpoint of the house and the kitchen this is a serious mistake. Purchasers eventually discover the fraud and never forgive the perpetrator of it. Somehow or other human nature calls the tradesman and his help untruthful and dishonest men. Inferior meat should never be exhibited except upon a counter which is understood by buyer and seller to contain only such stuff. The customer who hunts that kind of meat seeks such a counter, and the purchaser of a better class of goods looks upon the presence of such a counter for old, dried, and discolored stuff as an ocular guarantee that what she pays a better price for is really better.

Inferior goods can have their appearance as well as sale value enhanced by being placed in clean and cheerful surroundings. A bit of green stuff between the scrupulously clean white crockery dishes on which it should be placed, gives the appetizing table effect. We once knew an "art butcher" who always had a table set with these deteriorated goods displayed in the center and smaller cuts from them on the plates set for the phantom guests. Ladies looked at these darkened meats in their brightened surroundings, thought they were good enough for real meals, and purchased them at a much higher price than they would have paid for the same slices from an

uncanny pile, or cuts from a dark, greasy slab which heighten their uncanny appearance. Butchers and marketmen must remember that ladies haven't stomachs as strong as a mountain goat, and a dirty, unsavory butcher shop causes much of their irritation and the spasmodic efforts to get away from the looks and the smells of such things. If meats are neatly and artistically distributed about the place, among green stuff and on clean vessels, the shopper studies the art of the place and often decides to have other things than that for which she came. The art of display as an aid to selling and to profit earning in a meat mart is important, and it is too woefully neglected by marketmen.

Cattle are scarce down in Tennessee, and there are symptoms of a beef famine about Chattanooga, in that State. The conditions preceding the late hostilities with Spain, and those which prevail now, will pinch the supply, or put up the price of beef in many localities. The cattle shortage is a general one all over the country.

There is to be a strong fight over the Syracuse (N. Y.) market ordinance which 150 butchers and grocers of the city have asked the City Council to pass for their protection. Some aldermen will fight it on the ground that it is an injury to people who now purchase provisions, etc., on the market. The Council is asked to pass this ordinance which is to impose a tax on farmers who sell their stuff on the streets and in the markets free.

The trading stamp concerns have invaded Australia. The smaller shops have taken to the "Yankee" idea, which they will kick out holus bolus like they have all of the book schemes, and picture schemes, which the enterprising American agent has fooled them into in previous years.

A Creditable Market.

The Public Market at Grand Rapids, Mich., is a credit to that city in more ways than one. It is a public convenience and a profit earner. The total expenditure for the year, on account of the market itself, was \$2,843.46. The gross income from the market amounted to \$6,547.55; leaving a net balance of \$3,704.09. This is very creditable.



"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
- No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

Ice in War and Peace.

The markets of Chicago should not now jump in and buy their summer and winter supply of ice while it is going cheap. Ice will and should be cheaper. Ten cents per 100 lbs. is enough for it. The combine and the outsiders have locked horns for a "wras-sel" to the death. Twenty ice companies on the South Side have combined against the trust. Coupon books calling for 1,000 pounds of ice are being sold at \$2 per book. This is only a cut, however, of \$1.00 per ton. It makes ice 20 cents per 100. The new combine has 1,000,000 tons of ice pledged for a start. Some of the anti-trust men are: Barnes & Son, August Jansen, Henry Deitmiller & Co., George Schneider & Son, Atkinson & Brown, George Fuller, William Markey, Andrew Dempsey, Royce & Belding, Herman Mellen, Peter Schack, Ryan & Courtmiller and the Gus Nelson Company.

In Baltimore both the Knickerbocker Company and the Independent sell at \$3.75 per 1,000 lbs., while people in Nashville, Tenn., are getting the same quality of ice for \$1.50 per 1,000 lbs. and make money. Baltimore uses 3,000,000 lbs. of ice daily.

Hartford, Conn., which uses only 75,000 tons of ice per day, sells ice at 15 cents per hundred, or \$3.00 per ton. This, too, without a rate war. The schedule for solidified cold air in this city is as follows:

Fifteen pounds per day, 50c. per week; 25 pounds per day, 75c. per week; 50 pounds three times a week, 60c.; 100 pounds, and less than a whole block, 40c. per hundred weight; by the block and less than 250 pounds, 30c. per hundred weight; 250 to 500 pounds, at one delivery, 25c. per hundred weight; 500 to 2,000 pounds, at one delivery, 20c. per hundred weight; 2,000 pounds and over, at one delivery, 15c. per hundred weight. No cash sales for less than 10 cents.

These diverse prices in communities with equal facilities show that the consumer is mulcted by some one. Now, will the market-men make their own ice or put in small refrigerating machines? It will be to their interest to study these ice companies and their exorbitant charges and then profit by the lessons these observations teach.

An Australian Duck Farm.

In a sandy flat beyond Waterloo, a suburb of Sydney, Australia, and near the famous Botany Bay, where Captain Cook landed on the Continent, and where the historical shipment of English convicts first landed is a scrub-covered duckfarm. It is of recent origin, and already many thousands of birds are exported from it. It is conducted on scientific principles, but on a much larger scale than the henneries about Homebush and sister outskirts of Sydney.

As soon as the young ducks are hatched they are removed, and fresh eggs placed under the birds, which keep on sitting. Sometimes a third change is effected. A number of hens are also kept sitting on duck's eggs, a small yard for food, water and exercise being provided for each half-dozen birds. The nests are made in the sand, and lined with straw. Hatching is mostly performed, however, with the assistance of incubators. The fertile eggs are taken into a shed, where there are ten incubators, holding 100 eggs each, another holding 130 eggs, and four holding 200 each. The "mothers," to which the ducklings are removed after leaving the shell, are in another shed, each "mother" accommodating 400 ducklings. When the young ducks are sufficiently large they are let out into small yards, reached by slanting platforms. None of the ducks are handled from the time of leaving the incubator until required for market. The young ducklings are fed with bran and pollard in the morning, and with wheat at night. As they grow older, lettuces and cabbages, several cartloads a week, are used, also boiled sheep's livers and lights. The local demand for ducks is large, but the duck farmers are naturally anxious to secure an export trade as well, as enabling them to further extend their operations, which have from the first proved of an exceedingly remunerative character.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Retail Association of Denver, Col., have renewed their efforts to have the police enforce the Sunday closing ordinance. The association even suggested that it would pay the expenses of a man to enforce the law if the board would give him police authority and such aid as is possible from the police department.

The board agreed to confer a special policeman's commission on whoever the association would name for the work. The name was suggested and the man empowered.

The butchers' special agent is to discover the violators of the ordinance and prosecute them in the police court. He will do similar work for the Retail Grocers' Association, which is also endeavoring to stop Sunday selling, and the retail grocers are to contribute to the fund for paying this detective's salary. The crusade against the Sunday selling butchers commenced last Monday, the 8th of May.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cohoes, N. Y., at its regular meeting last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, M. E. Platz; vice-president, Frank Theroux; recording secretary, William Finnegan; financial secretary, Charles McGarrahan; treasurer, John O'Holleran; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Brabson; executive board, Peter Nelson, P. H. Andrae, Samuel Berry, P. Brown, George Grober; finance committee, George Padley, Fred Vaine and P. H. Andrae; committee on by-laws, William Finnegan, P. H. Andrae and Samuel Berry. These officers will be installed at the regular meeting to be held next Thursday, the 18th inst.

The officers of the Connecticut State Butchers' Protective Association had a banquet at Bridgeport, Conn., last week.

Those present consisted of the State officers, the local association and some guests.

The State officers are:

Adam Sattig, of New Haven, president; Joel Stoehr, of New Haven, first vice-president, and I. W. Stillman, of Danbury, secretary.

There were also present from New Haven: Oscar Boettger, Paul Baer and Fred Voelker. The menu was one of Anning's best.

In the Bridgeport delegation were: Charles M. Blitz, president; H. Hayward, treasurer; George Whitney, secretary; Thomas Best, Joseph Whitcomb, George Reinecke, Rudolph Baumann, Jesper Barwick, Charles Fox, John Lund, Jesse Lund, Michael Neagle, John Porter and Chief Coffin of the fire department.

Chief Coffin is an honorary member of the association.

The following menu was served:

Oysters on the Half Shell
Soup Julienne
Broiled Salmon, Parisian Peas
Broiled Bluefish. Broiled Split Eels
Saratoga Chips
Roast Squab, French Peas
Oyster Bay Asparagus on Toast
Roman Punch. Cigarettes
Lobster, a la Newburgh
Cream and Cake
Rocquefort and Water Crackers
Coffee Cigars.

The occasion of the spread was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the State Association. The evening echoed with friendly and advisory speeches over the usual toasts. It was a pleasant affair.

The Bay City, Mich., Grocers' and Butchers' Association is pushing the city council up against the street peddlers. The Association says that if the city does not prosecute these cart men who pay no license, it will.

Had to Pay for Her Stamps.

A College street, Toronto, grocer was standing in the doorway of his store the other day when a lady, who had for some years been a customer of his, passed.

The grocer lifted his hat as she approached. She stopped and inquired:

"I suppose, Mr. — you have noticed I have not been buying so much from you as I used to?"

"I believe you are not," replied the grocer. "No," returned the lady. "I started to fill a trading stamp book, and have it almost done, so am getting my groceries at Mr. —'s, who keeps stamps."

"Do you think you save anything, Mrs. —?"

"No, I really don't. The trouble getting the stamps and keeping them has been more than their value. And, besides, I frequently have to pay higher prices than I would in a store where there are no stamps. But now, after having taken so much trouble, and being so near through, I want to finish the book. I'll never start another, I assure you."

This took place this week. It is about as good a view of the trading stamp from a consumer who has had a lengthy experience in getting them as one could wish.—Canadian Grocer.

Horse Meat Banquet.

When the North Dakota horse meat packing house is started, S. L. Moore, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, purposes initiating the turning of the wheels by giving a horse meat banquet with the following menu, which was served to the students of the Kansas City Veterinary College last year:

Consomme a la equine. Broncho bouillon.
Meats.
Roast sirloin of stallion, with brown gravy.
Fried filly a la soubise.
Old mare boiled, with horseradish.
Boiled gelding a la Francaise.
Pastry.
Thoroughbred Pudding.
Nuts—Horsechestnuts.
Drinks.
Coffee. Mare's milk.

HONOR WHERE & HONOR IS DUE.

Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Slim and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Freeze-em

Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

B. HELLER & CO.
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U.S.A.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** Al Clark, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, Manhattan Market, has been indisposed during the week. Nothing serious.

** Joseph Stern & Son have ordered a new Babcock boiler to increase the work of their cold blast power at Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. There is now four tubular boilers in, but the other is needed for more complete equipment. The foundation is now being put in for the new thing.

** The Armour Packing Company are enlarging the western end of their Manhattan Market premises by putting another story on. This will extend nearly across the market. The space thus gained is much needed for the increased business of the company.

** David Shannon has rigged a big cool awning in front of his slaughterhouse and general offices at Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue. This will be a cool and delightful shady nook to sit under and look at good mutton this summer.

** The general meeting of the New York Butchers' Calf Skin Association will be held on the 18th, Thursday, of next week. There will be a general election of officers and directors. A lively time is expected in the friendly tilt for places.

** General Branch Manager J. A. Howard, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is back from the West, and the last train has delivered the last meat of the big Government contract to the freezer. The "Glacier" will soon leave for Manila with his toothsome flesh for the boys.

** General Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift and Company, New York, is still in the West. He is expected back any day.

** Manager Lowell, of Swift's Manhattan Market branch, who had a relapse of his former illness is again at his post this week. He looks "cleaned" out, but his eyes are clearer and his system looks fitter. He will soon gain strength.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending May 10 condemned the following quantities of meats: Veal, 1750 lb.; 18 calves, \$30 lb.; mutton, 600 lb.; hogs, 3399 lb.; 1 lamb, 20 lb.; livers, 30 lb.; 18 barrels poultry, 3600 lb.

** Petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Otto Schweizer, butcher, of 346 West Forty-eighth street. Liabilities, \$2,093.

** D. F. Keely has given up his Fulton street provision business at Marlboro, Mass., to take charge of Nelson Morris & Co.'s business at Lawrence, Mass.

** The Mayor has issued a license to Lawrence Chudzinski to sell salted and fresh meats at 173 Cable street, Buffalo, N. Y.

** A license to sell fresh and salted meats at 482 Lovejoy street, Buffalo, N. Y., has been issued to John Woisielewsky, by the Mayor of that city.

** Spencer Barclay, who was well known in the retail trade, has entered the wholesale field. He will soon open a mart at Water street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

** The First Ward meat market and the "Cash Market," at Deadwood, S. D., have been consolidated into one concern, called the "Omaha Meat Market." The new place is at 627 Main street, Deadwood. The combination is a strong one.

** A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Young, butcher, of No. 237 Columbus avenue, by three creditors: Max Mandle, \$67; Huga Josephy, \$292; and Austin & Co., \$190.

** Messrs. D. Helm Sons have moved from their old Federal street stand, Camden, N. J., and opened Monday at the corner of Third and Royden streets, instead, where they will continue to serve their old customers. Mr. John Helm will be mine host.

** James F. Stewart, the Edgemont avenue butcher, has been made the Chester (Pa.) agent of the Omaha Beef Company. His first shipment came through last Saturday a week.

** Edward M. Adams, who has the large market at Fourth and Chestnut streets, Reading, Pa., has added a line of canned goods to his stock in spite of recent events and Miles.

** A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Christian and William A. Schilling, who composed the firm of Schilling Brothers, market, at 175 First avenue, by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, \$205, and W. G. Wilson, \$1445, on an assigned claim of Swift and Company. They allege that the firm on Jan. 12 transferred the business to Kate Schilling, wife of William A. Schilling.

** Assemblyman Mazet prosecuted Mary Hayune, the proprietress of a little Harlem grocery store for selling oleomargarine. She said she purchased the stuff from a man who sold it to her for butter. For selling it she was fined \$25 in the Court of Special Sessions.

** Jacob Als became despondent and killed himself with gas Friday of last week. He lost his wife a short while ago. He was a prosperous Brooklyn butcher and lived at 374 18th street. Mr. Als was a very kind-hearted man. His son married, and it left him brooding and lonely.

** Henry Kline, butcher, employed at 100 Manhattan avenue, New York City, was missing all last week. The wife has fears of foul play. She has two children. He went to deliver meat at the canal boat "Blair." She never heard from him since. His basket was found.

** The Jacob Dold Packing Company have opened a first-class and perfectly equipped refrigerator in the premises formerly occupied by Nelson, Morris & Co., at Pittsfield, Mass. J. P. Flaherty of Adams, Mass., will manage this "box."

** Hardy Rodman has only one complaint for his abattoir at Forty-fourth street and First avenue. He could get rid of more of those juicy Jersey spring lambs if he could get hold of them. They are late this season and a "rare bird." He wants them to match his other good stuff.

** Spring is showing in the good small stock at Harrington's abattoir, the Veal and Mutton Company, and Strauss Brothers.

** A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. are meeting the spring customer with the best that's to be had. George Flier complacently looks at the improved carcasses on the hooks, smiles and says: "We're going on the same old way, buying the best stuff we can lay hands on and selling it as close as life will let us."

U. D. B. Putting in the Coolers.

The big coolers of the United Dressed Beef Company, at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, are being put in and installed as fast as the workmen can push the job. Any one who walks into the "slaughtering pen" and sees the fine, rounded, well beefed cattle killed by the company can easily find the reason for their extended business, and hence, the need of this additional refrigerator space. As fine cattle as can be found in the West, and no better are to be found elsewhere, are slaughtered at this abattoir and vended to a well husbanded trade.

As an evidence of healthy meat conditions on the East Side the United Dressed Beef Company reports business heavier than ever before. This company has never been sold up so close as during the week. The abattoir has been kept in full swing and when the new big boxes are fully installed their space will be welcomed. Such healthful trade signs are always welcomed. It is a pity that some of the superb beef which is being turned out at the abattoirs could not be really embalmed and tagged to Germany for reference.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET IMPROVEMENTS.

Scheer's New Box.

Franklin Scheer, the wholesale commission merchant at Hewitt and Tenth avenues, West Washington market is putting a good-sized refrigerator in stall No. 2 on Hewitt avenue. This will enable Mr. Scheer to handle his stuff to his liking this summer and thereafter. In the hot season, he principally handles calves and lambs, and poultry in the cold weather. The carpenters began work on Monday, and the box will be ready for occupancy by the end of next week. This is one of the best stands in the market.

Bingham's Box.

Mr. Bingham, at the corner of Thompson and Thirteenth avenues of the market installed a new box last week. This not only gives a fresher appearance to the surroundings, but it facilitates the handling of the stock handled at this popular stand.

Hinrichs Will Put in Cooler.

George F. Hinrichs, the wholesale commission merchant at 33 and 35 Hewitt avenue, has decided to put in a cooler at his commodious stand. The work on it, barring a hitch, will begin in a week or two. Mr. Hinrichs is one of the best known merchants in famous old West Washington market. The live and dressed poultry, the lambs, calves, game, fruit, etc., of this stall is known all over the city.

B. W. Otis & Co.

This firm put in a large refrigerator a few weeks ago at their spacious market on Hewitt avenue, and have just renovated or remodeled their old box so as to better fit it for its work. The capacity of these premises is now much better and the stuff can be more satisfactorily cared for to keep and deliver it in A1 condition. Progressive firms always prosper.

"Adam" Off for Europe.

Adam Pohlman, familiarly known everywhere as "Adam," foreman for the United Dressed Beef Company, is going to Europe on a vacation and for a rest. He will be sadly missed by the employers, the employees and his host of friends who know him with feelings of affection. Adam has earned his holiday. This fact and the respect in which he is held by the company finds no stronger evidence than in the fact that he is going to take a two-months' free trip to Europe and back at their expense. All of his expenses will be borne by this excellent and appreciative concern.

Mr. Pohlman sails at 10 a. m. to-day on the Steamship Amsterdam for his distant home at Hof, Germany, which he left about thirty years ago. He has been with the U. D. B. Co. for twenty years, and the proprietors appreciate the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties for their big slaughtering establishment.

The other men—and there is a large number of them—gave him a flattering serenade last night at his home on East Fifty-third street and presented him with a handsome cane. Plaudits and unstinted cups of good cheer for a bon voyage showed the departing comrade how highly he was esteemed and how he will be missed.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 2468-16th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, May 12, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Reich, F., 60 Broome street; to M. Eisen (filed May 6).....	\$120
Boehm, G. A. & Co.; to H. King (filed May 6).....	500
Berman, C., 244 E. 104th street; to Dumrauf & Co. (filed May 6).....	70
Weill, Herteme, 324 E. Fifty-ninth street; to J. Levy (filed May 8).....	150
Lerman, L., 156 Attorney street; to M. Klein (filed May 11).....	32

Bills of Sale.

Strauss, H., 246 Columbus avenue; to H. Lebinstein (filed May 8).....	1
Lapides, D., 4 Rutgers Place; to A. Canale (filed May 8).....	100
Schilling, Wm., 261 E. Tenth street; to Laura Schilling (filed May 8).....	1
Koch, Christian, Williamsbridge; to J. Winter (filed May 8).....	500
Orth, Hy., 1675 Lexington avenue; to Sally Orth (filed May 10).....	1,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Strehl, A., 132 Buffalo avenue; to Meyer Backs (filed May 8).....	60
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ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Wilkinson, Wm. J.; to Charles Musk..	150
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, May 12, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Rieper, Peter, 367 Bleeker street; to H. Eifers (filed May 6).....	550
Kucklis, V.; to F. Kucklis (filed May 6).....	350
Tyson, Josephine M., 733 Ninth avenue; to E. A. M. Chester (filed May 8).....	500
Buchner, Isidor, 108 Forsyth street; to H. Greenberg (filed May 8).....	200
Fledman, A., 170 Delancy street; no mortgage (filed May 8).....	No Amt
Schirmer, B., 184 Stanton street; to L. Roser (filed May 8).....	55
Muller & Schneider, 2139 Third avenue; to A. Herzog (filed May 8).....	1,000
Cohen, Jacob, 63 Walker street; to C. Goldstein (filed May 8).....	200
Brock, Max, 913 Broadway; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. (filed May 10).....	843
Wolfson, Meyer, 220 East 102d street; to A. Berkowitz (filed May 11).....	100
Chatfield, A. E. E., 104-6 E. Fifteenth street; to J. E. Chatfield (R.) (filed May 11).....	1,250
Chatfield, A. E. E., 104-6 E. Fifteenth street; to G. H. Fletcher (R.) (filed May 11).....	5,500
F. B. Case Co., 1261 Broadway; to Bramhall & Co. (filed May 11).....	725

Bills of Sale.

Radda, J., 2154 Seventh avenue; to C. E. Tomlinson (filed May 8).....	1
Levine, Abraham, 107 Suffolk street; to H. Stern (filed May 8).....	110
Grell, Mary, 668 Methuse avenue; to H. E. Germaich (filed May 8).....	395
Hahn, E. C., 190 Second avenue; to Tenner & Van Oehsen (filed May 10).....	3,750
Bein, Charles R., 805 Columbus; V. Wiele (filed May 11).....	400
Stark, Jos., 282 E. Houston street; to Regina Star (filed May 11).....	3,500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Phillips & Banta, 9 Myrtle avenue; to James M. Shaw & Co. (filed May 6).....	89
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McKane, Minnie E., Sheephead Bay road; to Duparquet, H. & M. (R.) (filed May 6).....	120
Blank, Bernhard, Stagg and Waterbury street; to Robert Tolle (filed May 6).....	1,000
Van Holt, Henry, Colyer and Leonard streets (R.) (filed May 6).....	30
Lyons, Lewis E., 54 Fulton street; to William Harms (filed May 6).....	1,500
Kopf, Henry, 453 DeKalb avenue; to John H. Seedorf (filed May 8).....	140
Louis, Fanny, 238 Hoyt street; to M. Dacks (filed May 8).....	75
Phillips, Henry W., and Emory T. Banta, 11 Myrtle street; to E. R. Biehler (filed May 8).....	248
Zanbler, Max, 311 Fifth avenue; to Moses Dacks (filed May 8).....	139
Goodman, Frank, 230 Market avenue, Wallabout market; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed May 10).....	125
Gerken, C. D., 865 Fourth avenue; to Nat. Cash. Reg. Co. (filed May 10).....	195
Horwight, Abraham, 37 Parker street; to Emma Rothschild (filed May 10).....	185
Linnenmeyer, Julia, 411 S. Fifth street; to Gustav Gratenstein (filed May 11).....	2,000

Bills of Sale.

Harnes, William, 530 Central avenue; to August Helmke (filed May 6).....	2,000
Raichle, Fanz, Bath avenue, near Bay Seventeenth street; to Frederick Hansen (filed May 8).....	775
Rothschild, Clara B. and Annie Meyer-son, 76 Christopher avenue; to Louis Rothschild (filed May 8).....	250
Meincke, Henry, 66 Floyd street; to Henry Kopf (filed May 8).....	400
Burmeister, John H., 1695 Broadway; to Frederick Kaiser (filed May 9).....	1,000
Garlick, Charles, 413 Bushwick avenue; to Ike Brosol (filed May 9).....	200
Emanuel, Barbara, 821 Park avenue; to George Marx (filed May 11).....	175
Genzlinger, Lizzie, 372 Throop avenue; to Christian Haensel (filed May 11).....	350

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Geo. S. Tamblin & Co., Pine Bluff; chatl. mortg.; cattle, \$20,000.

CONNECTICUT.—P. Kennelly, Bridgeport; meat, etc.; out of business.—John P. McNamara, Bridgeport; meat market; given up business.—Geo. N. Whipple, Voluntown; meat market; moving to Jewett City.—Geo. E. Turner, Wallingford; market; succeeded by J. C. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Peter C. Garden, Washington; provisions, etc.; R. E. deed of trust, \$3,000.

ILLINOIS.—Davis Bros., Chicago; wholesale cheese; Davis Bros. Cheese Co., succeed.—S. R. Udell & Co., Chicago; wholesale cheese; dissolved.

INDIANA.—Elgin Dairy Co. (not inc.), Indianapolis; wholesale butter; E. G. Potts cancelled R. E. mortg., \$800.—Thomas H. Porter, Indianapolis; restaurant; chatl. mortg., \$1,000.—Sindlinger Bros., Indianapolis; meats; Peter Sindlinger, individually, R. E. mortg., \$1,500.—Peter Hegner, Marion; meats, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$600.

IOWA.—Frank J. Zaun, Creston; market; chatl. mortg., \$250.

KANSAS.—J. M. Jones, Lawrence; meats, etc.; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Martha N. Knowlton, Salem; provisions, etc., discontinued.—Nathan Hilton, Boston; restaurant; voluntary petition bankruptcy.—Wm. C. Mahoney & Sons, Cambridge; provisions, etc.; Wm. C. Mahoney, individual chatl. mortg., \$277.—Albert O. Packard, Taunton; provisions; R. E. mortg., \$2,000.

MICHIGAN.—Chas. H. Newman, Brighton; meats; succeeded by Parks & Wesley.

NEW JERSEY.—Alfred R. Curtis, Frenchtown; butcher; succeeded by Clinton R. Henney.—Peter C. Juhren, Jersey City; meats, etc.; sold out.

NEW YORK.—Andrew McMahan, Poland; meats; failed.—W. Raynor, Sayville; butcher; succeeded by Frank Benjamin.—Peter F. Boyer, New York City; restaurant; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

OHIO.—J. F. Hissong, Ottawa; restaurant;

sold out.—Fred'k Wittman, Toledo; meat; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hiram Reinert, Singletown; butcher; dead.—Raynor Bros., Philadelphia (Frankford); meats; dissolved; succeeded by Samuel W. Raynor.

RHODE ISLAND.—H. F. Rockwell, Providence; market; closed his store.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—L. S. Doty & Co., Charleston; butchers; L. S. Doty bought real estate, \$800; mortg. same, \$500.

VERMONT.—Hollister & Ashton, Bennington; meat; succeeded by A. H. Hollister.

WEST VIRGINIA.—J. F. Rehm, Wheeling; meats, etc.; out of business.

FAT MELTING TRUSTEES ELECTED.

The election, Thursday night, of Trustees of the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, resulted in the re-election of the old board by handsome majorities. Mr. Geo. Thomson, of Central Market, who was not a candidate for re-election, was returned to another year of service with the faithful batch.

The board now stands as it did before the election. Its members are:

Arthur Block, who is also president of the Association; Felix Haas, who is also treasurer of the Association; Wm. G. Wagner, who is likewise its secretary; George Thomson, who is also vice-president of the association; Joseph Dietz, David Shannon, William C. Keller, Louis Scholom, and E. Van Buren. This election, with practically little opposition, continues in office a very strong Board of Trustees.

New Shops.

J. R. Stillwell is making arrangements to build a new butcher shop at Moundsville, W. Va.

J. W. Snyder has opened a provision store at North Lima, O.

E. F. Dean, of Keen, N. H., has opened a provision store at Malden, Mass.

F. C. Fowler has opened his meat market at 8 Washington street, Westfield, Mass.

Bert Shaw will open a meat and provision business at Durham, N. H.

Osborn & Shay have opened business at the old market site under Cole's store, Coopers-town, N. Y.

Wm. E. De Witt has opened his new meat market on the North Plank Road, at Cronomer Valley, N. Y.

F. E. Whitlock has opened his meat market at Brislum, N. Y.

Blowsier Bros., of Carrollton, will open a meat market at Limestone, N. Y.

Business Changes.

J. C. Wright, of Meriden, has brought out the Center street shop of George E. Turner & Co., at Wallingford, Conn.

O. D. Scribner now has a meat market in the Willard Block at Montpelier, Vt.

F. A. Ritter has purchased the Eggleston meat market at East Newark, N. J.

J. Fitzpatrick now owns and runs the meat market formerly belonging to T. B. Burger & Co., at 617 Main street, Marinette, Mich.

David Meany has purchased the City Market of W. S. Dunham, at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Wood Pulp Chicken and Tan-Bark Fish.

The packers are all right. Why not get at the fakirs? Chief Chemist Wiley went out West and among the many new food products analyzed by him he discovered a new kind of chicken meat. This was made from wood-pulp. The resins and other matter were extracted and the fibre brought to that stage where the paper manufacturer usually gets it. It was then mixed with other materials and you had your chicken. The white pulp furnished the white chicken meat. He also found tan-bark cod fish. The bark was treated, then shredded and flavored to taste like fish. This seems to be a valuable by-product for the tannery interests.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED.

To communicate with Packers, to put up in Barrels, pickled Beef and Pork, cut as desired for export. **MERCHANTS,** P. O. Box 801, Baltimore, Maryland.

TO LET.

First-class equipped small stock slaughterhouse on West Side. Best location. For particulars, inquire of
J. LEVY, 21 to 25 Grace Ave.,
West Washington Market,
New York.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED.—A position in pork-packing business. Am capable of managing all branches, especially the curing branch, also beef branch. Have the best of references. Address X., Box 15, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau St., New York.

TO PORK PACKERS.

Thoroughly practical man of long experience wants position as superintendent in the manufacture of English and American meats. Twenty years with one house. I desire a like position with some good firm; best of references. Address, A. J., Box 17, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.

On Friday the situation had not changed; for city in hhd's. $4\frac{1}{4}$ was bid, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ asked. All of the city melters but two are sold up for the month of May; one of these will have only about 100 hhd's. to sell, as his tallow is going largely into tierces. On the recent continent demand in connection with regular distributions of tierced lots, while the other will probably have about 600 hhd's. to sell through the remainder of the month, the situation is quite firm, but it does not look as though exporters would follow at once a further improvement, as they have bought liberally lately.

COTTONSEED OIL.

On Friday the undertone seemed a little bit healthier, although there was hardly improvement to demand except possibly from parties who had some prime oil to deliver on contract, while this did not call for more than moderate quantities; but prime oil as well as good off grade is closely held, and in important lots not offered except at prices about 1c per gallon above those made for the miscellaneous small lots that are put on offer from time to time on the dock. These small lots are 25c for good off yellow, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ c for prime. The reason for the improved tone is probably from the steadier lard market, and more especially the firmer tallow situation.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	4.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	4.95
Prime steam.....	4.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	
Neutral.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	
Compound.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a	5%
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	a	40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1.....	a	37
Lard oil, No. 1.....	a	29
Lard oil, No. 2.....	a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a	8
Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	45
Neatsfoot oil, Extra.....		35
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....		28
Tallow oil.....		40

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	a	4%
No. 2.....	3%	a 4
Edible Tallow.....	a	4%

GREASES.

Brown.....	3	a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
White, A.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
White, B.....	a	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bone.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inferior or black fat.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 2
Suet.....		a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....		a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Crude, in tanks.....	22	
Butter oil, barrels.....	29	a 30

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.75	
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.40	
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.45	
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	16.00	a 17.00
Unground t'k'g. 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	15.00	a 15.50
Unground t'k'g. 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.50	
Unground t'k'g. 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.00	
Ground raw bones.....	23.00	a 24.00
Ground steamed bones.....	19.00	a 20.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 a \$205	per ton 85-70 lbs. av
Horns.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00	per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50	per ton
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00	per ton
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. av.	

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 8
Pocket pieces.....		a 4
Tenderloins.....	15	a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spare ribs.....		a 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trimnings.....		a 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Boston butts.....		a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheek Meat.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Tenderloins.....	15	a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pure open kettle.....		a 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
White, clarified.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 5
Plantation, granulated.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	70	a 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard tierces.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 1.05

—There is a new plan in prospect for handling Columbia River salmon as some of the people in Astoria and Portland, Ore., are preparing for two refrigerator boats to operate on the lower Columbia. The purpose of the boats is to collect the fish, near where they are caught and transfer them to refrigerator cars either at Portland or Kalama, for shipment to the Eastern market. Each of the steamers is to have an ice manufacturing apparatus and every equipment for handling the fish to the best advantage.

—The Self-Acting Ice Maker Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated for the manufacture of ice machines and refrigerators. Capital stock, \$250,000. Victor H. Emerson, George E. Emerson, Jr., and Frank L. Capps, James K. Raynard, of Newark, and John K. Lemrow and Rollin C. Wooster, of New York, are the incorporators.

No Gluemaker can Afford to be without Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE

OF GLUE

AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

...THE...

NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

NEW YORK:
284-286 Pearl Street.

CHICAGO:
Rialto Building.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.

"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no glue-maker should be without one.

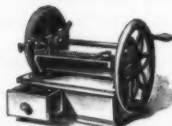
Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

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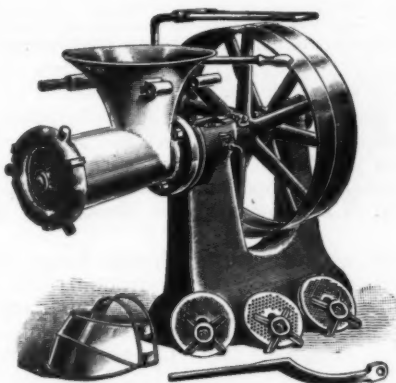
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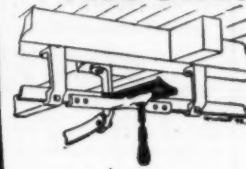
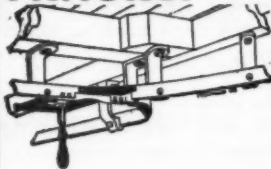
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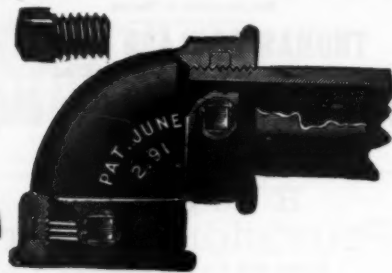
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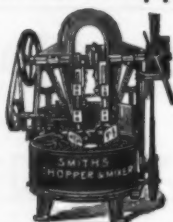
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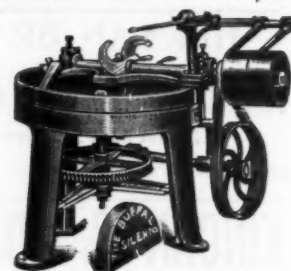
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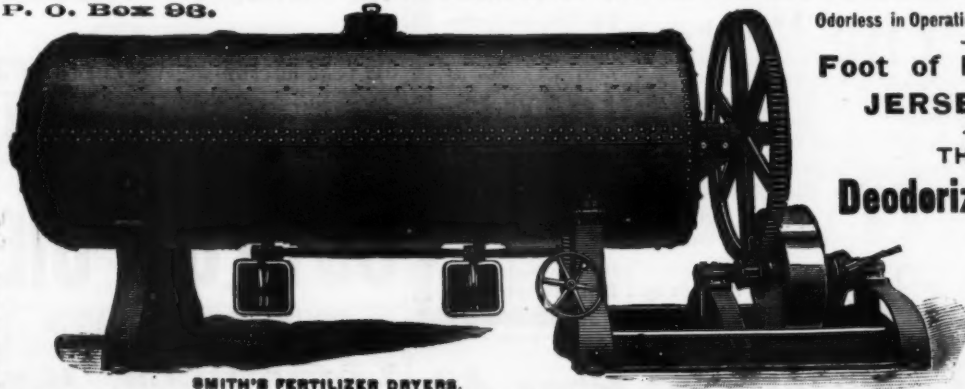
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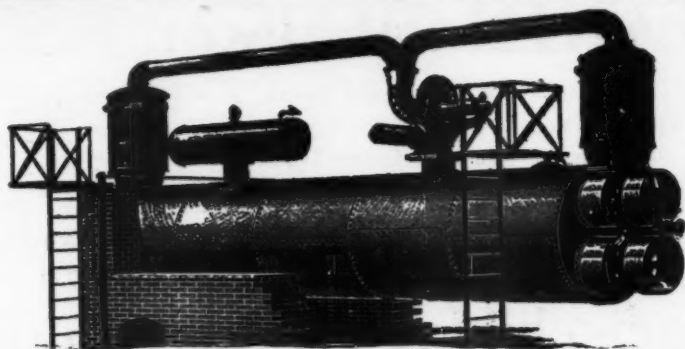
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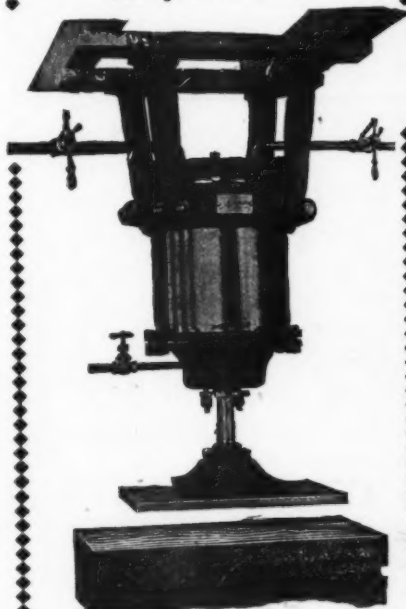
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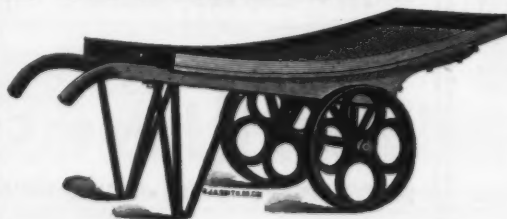
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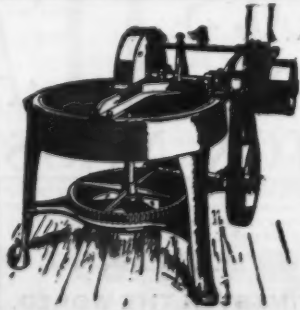
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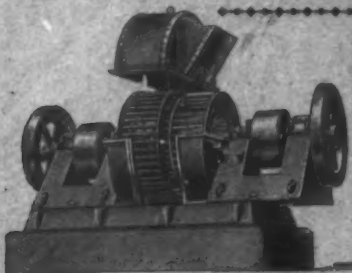
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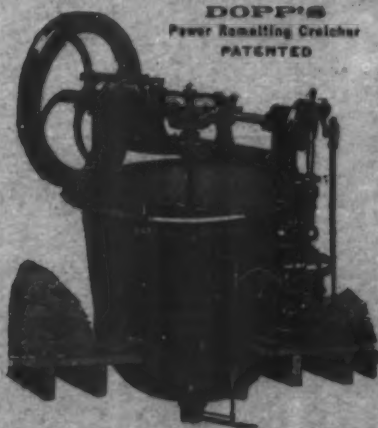
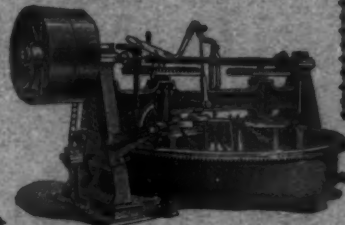
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